KOREA
In
World Politics

M M VERMA

New Delhi India

To
The Cause of
World Peace and Independence

Korea
In
World Politics

KOREA
In
World Politics

M M VERMA

GITANJALI PUBLISHING HOUSE
1996

Published by
Gitanjali Publishing House
AnandLok, New Delhi-110019

ISBN 81-85060-405-2

Copyright Dr M.M. Verma
First published 1996

Printed at Everest Press
E-49/8, 0.1.A. Phase-ll
New Delhi-110020.

To the Reader

The 20th century, full of epoch-making events, is coming to an end. The two world wars were the greatest tragedies which inflicted untold miseries on mankind. But the eventual triumph of socialist forces after the World War II was a turning point in human history. People who had been subjected to exploitation and oppression for centuries got emancipation from the clutches of the imperialists. How--ever, the defeat of the socialist forces in many countries during the last few years has disappointed the working masses all over the world.

On the other hand, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continues to attract attention worldwide. It continues advancing along the road of socialism despite international upheavals

Since setback to socialist system in USSR and east European countries, the imperialists have been trying hard to frustrate socialism in Korea through manoeuvres such as to isolate the country politically and putting economic and military pressures.

The people of Korea recall that President Kim Il Sung had realized their dreams by advancing the cause of revolution through the unity of the masses. He had proved beyond doubt the superiority of socialist sys-

tem in DPRK. Today Korea is the bulwark of socialism. It is a symbol of immortality of the socialist cause in the world.

President *Kim Il Sung* had spearheaded the socialist forces to victory. He continued advancing the cause of mankind to full freedom till the last breath of his life. The revolutionary cause of Juche has been inherited and is being developed by Comrade Kim Jong Il, much the same way as President Kim Il Sung had done for decades.

New Delhi

M M Verma

1

KIM IL SUNG : LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS

On 9 July 1994 the world received shocking news. President Kim Il Sung was no more. A thinker, leader and a man of unprecedented benevolence, Kim Il Sung had devoted has his whole life to the people's freedom and happiness—20 years of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and 50 years for building a new society. He was a man with laudable achievements in the historic 20th century.

Kim Il Sung will be held in high esteem for ages to come. The world's progressive people will always draw inspiration from him.

Under his leadership the modern Korea was born. It has achieved a high level of civic behavior and patriotism. A new age of independence has dawned which holds promise for the socialist cause.

Korean history will never have a man of the stature of Kim Il Sung who had won the heart of millions during his revolutionary struggle for the emancipation of his people. The Korean people will al-

ways cherish his loving memories. He has been praised all over the world as a man of great vision. The heartbeat of the whole nation for a moment stopped on hearing the news of his death.

Kim Il Sung's fame transcended the boundary of Korea. His 80 year long life was not just for this country. His ideas and achievements are a valuable treasure for mankind. He was an incarnation of love and patriotism. As a leader, he glorified the present century with his revolutionary struggle. He played a prominent role in international politics with a view to enhance the cause of socialism. The toiling masses all over the world admired his able leadership.

Atheists and theists all over the world praised Kim Il Sung as man of the Heaven. For the Korean people, he was, indeed, a messiah.

Kim Il Sung, as a national hero, achieved a high degree of literary and military accomplishments. His benevolence, compassion and deep patriotism enabled him to overcome all hardships and difficulties. He made a permanent mark on the world history.

The greatness of a country depends on the quality of the leadership. History tells us how an oppressed people became a dignified nation within a few decades under the leadership of Kim Il Sung.

Korea has 5,000 years long history. The first state

in Korea was established by Tangun. In this sense the Koreans believe they are a Tangun nation.

Korea, one time a big power, was reduced to a colony of imperialism in the latter part of Li Dynasty.

Kim Il Sung was the founder of modern Korea which outshines its whole history. Socialist Korea is inconceivable without him. The Koreans naturally identify the nation with Kim Il Sung. Under the leadership of Kim Il Sung the Korean revolutionary struggle scored victory after victory.

As colonialism came to an end, Korea adopted a socialist system and quickly became self-sufficient and self-reliant. Today it is a beacon light to the socialist people all over the world. Modern Korea is identified with Kim Il Sung. Like Koreans the people all over the world admire his leadership and virtues.

There goes a saying; seeing is believing. Those who had the chance to visit Korea were full of praise for Kim Il Sung.

The 20th century witnessed many epoch-making events which have attracted the world's attention, such as Korea achieving independence from Japanese imperialism, building the first socialist state in the East, and smashing aggression of the allied forces led by the US imperialists. It has successfully defended national sovereignty and maintained the so-

cialist banner in the difficult circumstances. Its heroic fight and consistency has surprised the world.

A large number of the people abroad wanted to witness and experience this remarkable reality. They paid visits to Korea and saw the wonders of Korea. They realized that the greatness of a country and nation depends on the leadership.

Half a century ago Korea was a backward and agricultural country. What was worse, the country was reduced to ashes because of the war in the early 50s. Today Korea is proud of numerous buildings and monumental creations which are acclaimed internationally. To name only a few, the Tower of the Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the West Sea Barrage, the May Day Stadium, the People's Grand Study House, Mangyongdae Children's Palace, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital—these are world-formous edifices built in a short span of time. Pyongyang is a modern city in which high-stroyed buildings, residential apartments and public facilities are available in abundance.

The Juche idea expounded by Kim Il Sung is a revolutionary doctrine that raises man's dignity and value to the highest. The Tower of the Juche Idea soaring into the sky symbolizes the value of this idea. The idea, due to its correctness, vitality and validity has spread far and wide. The word 'Juche' has be-

come the symbol of dignity and honour of the Korean people and a banner of human emancipation.

The buildings in Korea are meant to serve the people's welfare. Korea is building about 100,000 modern flats in towns and countryside every year.

Pyongyang city alone has built many a new street such as Munsu, Kwangbok and Tongil streets that coincide with a big town.

Korea wants to invest every won to productive construction but due to constant military threat from outside a huge amount of resources is diverted to national defense...

Kim Il Sung told t le officials that Korea could not spend the desired amount of funds on the people's livelihood due to defense problems.

He wrote in his Reminiscences: "The more the investment increases for the people's livelihood, the happier are our people and party."

This moved the people's mind. The words reflect a great amount of love for the people. He was a leader who sacrificed his whole life for people's cause.

His idea of believing in the people as in the Heaven was the kernel of the policy of the party and the state.

Korea has little tuition fees for students, no medicine fee and no taxes which exist in other countries. Instead, there are many state benefits such as free food, allocation of flats free of charge, free medical care and free education. Korea is said to be a paradise which has realized the people's desire. This was due to the love and care of Kim Il Sung who had built the man-centred socialism.

President Kim Il Sung sought his happiness in people's happiness by sharing everything with them. During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, Kim Il Sung, while being the commander, put on the same military uniform as the other guerrillas were wearing and had similar bed and shared the same meals with them.

In building a new society after the country's liberation, he took the first spade for reclamation of nature, transplanted rice seedlings with the peasants and planted trees to make the dry mountains green and beautiful.

During the grim wartime days he was always among the people and inspired them to victory in the war. He used to take cooked millets, expressing that he had to take the same meals which the masses were taking.

Though he was a world-known leader, yet he put on simple clothes and shoes. In the room there was

a TV set of "Mokran" and vinyl chloride slippers used by him in his lifetime.

"Mokran" TV is an ordinary television produced in Korea long ago. Later many new types of modern TV sets were produced. But Kim Il Sung made use of the old one instead of the new. As for the slippers they were used in flats, public facilities or trains. These facts show how Kim Il Sung had a simple lifestyle.

He provided everything possible to the people. Everything in Korea is meant for the people's happiness and welfare. But he denied himself the best things. He received lots of precious gifts from the heads of states, party leaders and distinguished world personalities. But he sent them all to the International Friendship Exhibition to be preserved as national treasure.

He had enjoyed full trust and love of the people. Since the beginning of his revolutionary struggle he had regarded people’s trust and love as his greatest wealth. Naturally, he had dedicated his all to the people of the country. His was the life of unqualified dedication and devotion. He struggled hard for the people's liberation and happiness. His happiness grew together with their happiness. He had undergone hardship and trials for the people's freedom and happiness. He was an exemplary leader.

It is said a large magnet attracts large matter. The

sun pulls up all planets in the universe and the earth attracts all its satellites.

Just the same the greater the broadmindedness of a leader, the firmer is the unity of the people around him to advance the cause of history. This is an undeniable truth of history.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was a direct confrontation with an aggressor who was impatient to conquer the whole East. As the Korean people firmly united behind the leader, they eventually defeated Japanese imperialism and liberated their country. Later, they defeated the allied forces led by US imperialism which had boasted to be the strongest in the world. Their miraculous victory in the war was due to their absolute unity behind the leader.

The Koreans have brought about miracles by transforming a ruined country into a paradise in such a short span of time. This was made possible by unity of the people behind their leader.

Today Korea is following an independent foreign policy with emphasis on self-sufficiency in economy and self-reliance in defense.

After the collapse of socialist system in USSR and east Europe the imperialists have been eyeing on Korea. It has been worse than an actual firing between

Korea and US with its allies. The world did worry about Korea's destiny, since Korea is much smaller than the US in territory and population, economy and military power.

In the 50s Korea had overpowered her enemy due to single minded determination. It was indeed a miracle in the 20th century history. The remarkable victory is attributed to the military genius of Kim Il Sung. The victory brought the world people a rare delight and admiration.

Kim Il Sung's incomparable wisdom, courage, strong will backed by the people's determination and army's unique performance brought Korea a memorable victory.

In 1994 the former US President Carter visited Pyongyang to meet President Kim Il Sung. The world's mass media reported the news. As a result of the dialogue with Carter, the USA ended its sanctions and resumed DPRK-USA talks in which both sides discussed about normalization of relations to ease the extremely tense situation. It was a diplomatic victory on the part of President Kim Il Sung.

The former US President, notwithstanding bitter and hostile relations between the two countries, said that Kim Il Sung was a great political figure. It was acclaimed all over the world as a landmark attributed to diplomacy of Kim Il Sung.

The popular masses were fully blessed in the presence of a fatherly leader.

The history of Korea shows that a nation does not produce a great leader but a great leader makes his nation great and a small country can become self-respecting and powerful under a good leader.

While leading the Korean revolution to victory Kim Il Sung made all efforts for the socialist cause at international level.

He had visited 16 countries till 1993. He had received 730,035 valuable gifts from foreign friends. In his lifetime he had met 70,000 foreigners.

He received over 180 highest orders, 30 honourary citizenships and titles of honourary doctor and professor from different countries.

More than 450 streets and organizations were named after him in 100 countries.

Kim Il Sung flower has recently been cultivated in Indonesia. This flower is now growing in over 50 different countries.

President Kim Il Sung who had enjoyed love and admiration from the world people suddenly passed away leaving them in untold gloom and grief. The state and party leaders as well as many a distinguished personalities in the world expressed their sincere condolences.

President Fidel Castro Ruz of Cuba said, "We lost respected President Kim Il Sung in the necessary period for Korea and socialism. The international revolutionary movement lost its great fortress."

Mr. Daud Bith, former Chairman of the Nationalist Socialist Party of Syria in Lebanon said: "The demise of the great leader President Kim Il Sung is like the destruction of the sun and the earth. His death is the biggest loss not only of the Korean people but of the world's progressive fighters and the greatest sorrow of mankind."

According to Otete Gaston Mboyo, Chairman of the National Committee of the Genuine Lumumbist Combatants of Zaire, "We can not control our grief at the sudden news that the flame of the sun that the world looked up so high has gone out. It is a law of nature that human life has beginning and end, but how can the heart of the great leader, our saviour, stop beating so early in spite of the unanimous desire of the world's progressive people? The death of the greatest leader is the biggest loss to the Korean people and oppressed people of the world."

"I feel that a giant star fell down in the history full of ups and downs. The world without him seems to be empty," said Bandi Kaieda of the Renewal Party member in the Japanese House of Representatives.

Former French President Mitterrand who was par-

ticipating in the West Summit Conference at Naples said that Kim Il Sung was the only leader who functioned as president before and after the World War II till the last breath of his life.

Stanley, former Director of Carter Centre and private assistant of Carter, said the death of President Kim Il Sung was a bolt fromt the blue. So my family could not sleep after hearing the shocking news. He was hero of the Korean nation and a world famous politician.

American "Workers' World" commented: "Who can be a leader? He must create a current thought of the times. His Excellency President Kim Il Sung is the very great man, because he created the Juche idea, the trend of contemporary world. His revolutionary cause concentrates mainly on the interest of the workers, peasants and working masses, herein lies his greatness as the leader of the working people."

The world's mass media reported every day that the demise of President Kim Il Sung was a great loss to the contemporary age and a shock to mankind. No sooner was the news of his death received in different countries than the world expressed its deepest grief and sent messages of condolences. From the first day of the sad news to mid September 1994, 4,015 messages from 168 countries including 137

heads of states and governments and 224 party leaders, were received in Pyongyang.

The previous and present US presidents issued statements of condolences while present and former Japanese premiers and ministers had sent messages. During the mourning period heads of states and governments, party leaders and people visited the Korean missions to express their deep sorrow and grief. There were 45,500 from 150 countries including 52 heads of states and governments, 300 party leaders, 1,610 ministers and special envoys of the presidents and 2,000 foreign diplomats, who had expressed grief by sending condolence messages.

Memorial services were held in many countries to express sorrow over the death of President Kim Il Sung.

In India Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha held a memorial service respectively. Present among them were Vice-President, Prime Minister, Speaker of Lower House, ministers, leaders of all parties and almost all members of both houses of the Parliament.

A ceremony was solemnly held in the presidential palace in the presence of Togolese President. In Peru a memorial service of cars was held.

Over 160 countries such as Cuba, Russia, Yugoslavia, France, England, Romania, Denmark, Luxembourg, Iran, Madagascar, Guinea, Zambia, Zaire,

Guyana and others held ceremonies in the memory of President Kim Il Sung. People all over the world had shared their grief with the Koreans.

The demise of President Kim Il Sung is an irretrievable loss. His memory will ever be green in the minds of the people. His ideas will be a beacon light on the road to socialist construction.

President Kim Il Sung had built socialism on a granite foundation. Although socialism had collapsed in many countries, yet Korea continues to defend socialist system as an example.

Whenever a state leader passes away a certain amount of confusion is bound to arise. The greater a leader's influence, the graver the confusion, Therefore, his passing away will exert certain influence on social advancement.

The world people had apprehensions about a radical change in Korea after the death of President Kim Il Sung.

Whenever a state leader dies, relinquishment of power takes place and policies can change according to new leader's political views. The revival of capitalism in some of the erstwhile socialist states is linked with the political views of the new leadership. In other words, these countries could not elect leaders who could take over the previous leader's ideas and guidance.

In recent years the politicians who lacked confidence in socialism came into power in many erstwhile socialist countries. They gave up socialist principles and gradually degenerated socialist character of the party and state, and eventually allowed the political system to revert to capitalism.

In the light of this background the progressive political leaders of the world who looked up to Korea as the beacon of hope got worried about the future development of Korea's political situation in the event of the death of Kim Il Sung.

The critics of socialism were expecting changes in the Korean setup. But their hopes and predictions have been belied. Although the Koreans lost their beloved President, the founder of socialist Korea, but Korea has not abandoned the socialist principles. On the contrary, it has vowed to defend and strengthen socialism to the end. It has been possible due to a right choice of a successor who has deep commitment to socialist cause.

There appeared new slogans: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is always with us", "Let us more thoroughly arm ourselves with the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" These slogans embody unshakable revolutionary spirit of the Korean people. They are determined to glorify Kim Il Sung's nation of Tangun Korea, in spite

of the changes in the world scenario. They believe it is the only way for a happy life and bright future.

As long as there are exploiters who are trying to deprive people of their dignity and happiness, the Koreans have to struggle to the end. They will naturally hold the outstanding leader in high esteem. The happier they are the better they defend socialism. These are the guiding principles of Kim Il Sung.

By upholding his principles and united behind Kim Jong Il the Korean people are advancing along the socialist lines long ago advocated by Kim Il Sung.

2

AGE OF TRANSITION

President Kim Il Sung was the father of the Korean nation. He had turned Korea into a paradise on earth and gave his people happy living conditions. When the world burst into tears in grief on his death the Koreans came out of the greatest grief with courage. The whole world suffered a setback. What was needed was a firm belief in socialism.

Now they got another great leader almost of the level of the late President in terms of benevolence, wisdom and art of leadership. He is Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Kim Jong Il always says that he is a soldier of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. He has commendable achievements to his credit. He has gained rich experience of working shoulder to shoulder width Kim Il Sung for well over 30 years.

Kim Il Sung created the Juche idea and opened up a new era of socialist politics in the world history.

Believing in the people was his Heaven. By in-

traducing benevolent politics he had established Korean-style socialism.

Always believing that "people are my God" he shared joy and sorrow with them all his life.

Kim Jong Il firmly believes in the idea that people are everything to him. With this motto, he is leading the party and socialist revolution in Korea.

In a capitalist society a person can come into power with money. But in a socialist society a leader must enjoy full support and trust of the people. He can earn it only through his contribution to the people's cause.

Kim Jong Il had started working in the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea since 1960s. During the 60s, Korea was carrying out an overall socialist construction on the basis of the Juche idea.

In conformity with socialist society Kim Il Sung had given Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method and established the Taean work system and new agricultural guidance system. These days Kim Jong Il was giving on-the-spot guidance to many factories and cooperative farms. He was paying deep attention to developing the economic system suited to socialism. He is leading the Korean revolution to new phases. He is a man of great knowledge and

experience. He is an outstanding leader with high virtues. The world has already recognized him as an outstanding politician. An unquestionable to the party and nation, revolutionary zeal, farsightedness and scientific outlook are his special features of the leadership.

Although he is under the spell of greatest grief yet he is leading Korea's socialism to a higher stage, reflecting people's aspirations.

Socialist society is born and developed by the leader's real love for the people and his unqualified devotion towards them.

As stated by him in his work, "Socialism Is a Science", a socialist leader should have tremendous ability and benevolence. Lack of political ability is bound to slow down socialist development. And lack of benevolence will be a betrayal of the people and destruction of socialism.

Kim Jong Il is a people's leader working with love and zeal for them. He is both the master and the servant of the masses.

As a leader of the people he shares joy and sorrow with them.

The Korean people have known for a long time that he is the only dependable leader they can rely upon under all circumstances. They have blind faith

in him keeping in view his overall genius and administrative caliber.

He has been rightly chosen as the most suitable successor to the revolutionary cause of Juche. He enjoys tremendous respect from the people.

Although the loss of President Kim Il Sung is irreparable, yet people have not taken gloomy view of the future. Notwithstanding the grief and sorrow, Kim Jong Il has risen to the occasion and thinks only about the people's destiny.

Kim Jong Il has appealed to the people to work tirelessly to enhance the glory of Korean-style socialism founded by Kim Il Sung.

Kim Jong Il is conducting affairs of the state with courage and strength.

While shedding tears before the bier of the leader people have vowed to be faithful to Kim Jong Il and carry out the socialist cause of Juche which was pioneered by Kim Il Sung.

Since Korea had elected Kim Jong Il as the master mind of revolution in Kim Il Sung's lifetime, no election is considered necessary and urgent for the transfer of power as it might take place elsewhere in the world after the death of the head of the state.

The political system in Korea is sound. People are firmly united and Korea's socialist climate is unques-

tionably sound. Korea at present does not have the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party. And it does not have any president today. Kim Jong Il is addressed as the dear leader", "the great leader" as ever before. This implies the Korean history has elected him as me supreme leader of the Party and the people.

A socialist society is meant for the people. It develops by dint of their creative zeal and efforts. The masses are the masters of socialist society. People must be systematically introduced to socialist ideology.

There can be no privileged class in a true socialist society. Therefore, socialist politics should enable the masses to hold the position of master and play their role accordingly. Such a politics alone suits a socialist setup and accelerates its development.

Politics in Korea is benevolent politics. It is true to the people.

Kim Jong Il is further developing this politics. On the basis of scientific analysis of the law of historical progress and the demand of the masses, he stated that socialist politics is based on love and trust of the masses as created by Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Korea's politics enables the masses to hold the po-

sition of masters, exercise their rights and fulfill their role and obligation in leading a meaningful life. Kim Jong Il has filled the society with love and trust. This is a new chapter in the history of the socialist world.

Historically, a handful of people controlled politics and exploited the popular masses by using them merely as tools. In the past, it was only a power politics.

Since the masses are masters of politics under socialism, a new system has t6 be created. However, many socialist countries continued the old mode of politics. The popular masses, who were supposed to be the masters, were still languishing under the political domination of a few. They began to grumble against the political leadership. They rose against them, and ultimately overthrew them.

Political system depends on the political philosophy of the leader. A correct political philosophy ought to centre on the masses. Every leader is not fit to introduce politics of love and trust. Although leaders everywhere claimed their politics is meant for the people, but they paid only lip sympathy to people's cause. Leaders in exploiting societies could not introduce politics of benevolence. It is only the genuine leaders who are responsible to people and work wholeheartedly for their uplift and advance.

Kim Jong Il has introduced socialist politics in Korea — a politics of love and trust. It is a step forward.

Kim Jong Il is developing the Juche idea evolved with the popular masses at the centre. The working people are the real masters of the political system.

Kim Jong Il is well versed in the Juche idea, he is thoroughly representing people's aspirations.

The Juche idea regards people as the most precious beings. It represents humanitarianism of the highest order. It teaches and practices love and social commitment.

The political creed of Kim Jong Il is creed of love and trust, which is based on Juche philosophy.

He is a leader with firm convictions and has the courage to implement them. He is convinced that the working masses are the only source of strength. He goes among the masses and solves problems arising in process of revolution and construction work always keeping in mind their aspirations and demands.

Under the Third Seven-Year Plan in 1993, Korea defined two to three years as an adjustment period. It advocated revolutionary economic strategy which was to be implemented during this period.

The economic strategy laid stress on developing agriculture, light industry and foreign trade and on

radically improving people's living standards.

Korea has laid down a strong foundation for an independent national economy which cannot be affected by any kind of economic crisis in the world. On its basis Korea is rapidly improving people's living standards through the development of agriculture and light industry.

In the last few years some socialist countries have revived capitalism. As a result, the socialist market was ruined. Korean foreign economic relations which were closely connected with this market could not but receive a serious setback. It was all due to the change in the trade structure.

In the changed scenario, Korea has to develop foreign trade through an improved import and export structure.

The principle features of Korea's new economic strategy are: (i) to consolidate the existing economic foundation, (ii) to quickly develop agriculture, light industry and foreign trade. Hence, increase people's living to a higher state in a short span of time. The strategy reflects the political conviction of Comrade Kim Jong Il who has taken command of the state affairs in very difficult days in the Korean history.

In 1994 when the country was in great grief in its history, Kim Jong Il sent an able team of medical

experts with a helicopter to save the lives of newborn triplets. He also ordered the army to build Chongryu bridge (second stage) and Kumrung Tunnel No. 2. It is all due to his boundless love towards the masses that are always in the heart of his plans.

He would safeguard people's interest against all odds. Kim Jong Il has firmly consolidated all the political organizations and geared them to serve the people's interest.

On the basis of scientific analysis, he has redefined the position and role of the Party and government and expected them to act as servant of the people who are the ultimate masters.

The Workers' Party of Korea is the general staff of Korean revolution. The building of the WPK as the mother party is one of the greatest achievements of Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Nothing is equal to mother's love for her children. A mother in her whole life, without any reward, provides her children food, clothes and the best things possible.

It is Kim Jong Il's lofty aim to build the Party as the people's guide and servant who is responsible for their destiny like a mother to her children.

Therefore, the WPK concentrates its activities to achieve happiness of the working masses.

Not only the Party but the government organs have also become people's servants. The functionaries of the government do not behave like bureaucrats but the real servants of the people. What is important is to prevent the functionaries from leading privileged life and go away from the masses. In order to implement his policies, the leader has to guard himself against bureaucracy and corruption. He understands that the existence of these evils in a socialist. To go away from the masses will prove to be suicidable for the party and government. History bears testimony to this truth. While educating the cadres and party members to love the people and serve them, Kim Jong Il had to struggle against party bureaucracy and corruption wherever and in any form.

Kim Jong Il has raised a slogan: "Let us serve the people!" He has cited examples of good cadres in the country. Thus, Korea is filled with the spirit of cadres' devotion to the people.

On the other hand, people's confidence in the party and government is increasing by leaps and bound. The destiny of socialism depends on people's awareness of socialist ideology. The masters of socialist society are the masses of people. Accordingly, they are the masters of politics. In a socialist setup they are not the objects of politics.

The mode of politics suitable to the demand of the working people has to apply the principle of unity

and cooperation, the principle of love and trust.

Kim Jong Il defines the socialist mode of politics as the politics of love and trust. In a socialist society where the working masses are masters, the only method of raising their role is by giving priority to ideological remolding in the management of the state.

A fundamental characteristic of Kim Jong Il's politics of love and trust is to give precedence to political work, assist the lower units through the upper ones and enable them to help each other in a comradely way.

Since society is a community of men, the development of society depends on their mobilization. There are different methods, such as method of administrative order, method of force, method of money and method of ideological remolding. Force or money can hardly inspire men to display their voluntary enthusiasm and creative ability. Only through ideological education can the masses display their creative ability and zeal and work for the society voluntarily.

Furthermore, bureaucrats should not be allowed to reign over the people who are the masters of the society. Hence the methods of administrative order or money have hardly any place in a socialist setup.

Kim Jong Il mixes up with the masses, learns from

them, teaches them and solves the problems by arousing ideological fervor. Whenever difficult tasks appear before the Korean revolution, he goes among the working masses, surmounts all difficulties by relying on the masses and enlisting their enthusiasm and creative ability. He has achieved fast progress in revolution and construction work by setting examples of unity throughout the country. He has transformed the whole of society into a big family through his positive approach.

Through this method, Korea could build such huge monumental buildings as the West Sea Barrage and frustrate the challenges of the imperialists.

Today Korea alone has the singular privilege to preserve socialism standing face to face with the united forces of imperialism. It is more difficult challenge than the one which the former USSR faced after the victory of socialist revolution in 1917. At that time the latter occupied a vast territory, one sixth of the total earth. Her national power was enormous. But Korea is much different in terms of size or population. The united forces of imperialism are running amuck to stifle Korea's socialism, worrying about the great influence of this small nation's socialist superiority and vitality. They are trying to isolate it politically, suffocate it economically, threaten it militarily and infuse the wind of "liberalization" ideologically, in order to destroy Korea's socialism at any cost.

On the contrary, the stronger the imperialists' "sanctions" and pressure, the greater is the Koreans' resolve to remain united around their leader. Today they staunchly defend socialism. They understand defending socialism means victory while giving it up means death. They are also convinced that the single-minded unity with the leader enables them to defend socialism. The bigger the imperialist maneuvers, the stronger is the Koreans' resistance.

Korea is a country which values peace. But she will never beg it. It believes in dialogue and transparency.

It will answer friendship for friendship and war for war. Although the imperialists brandish nuclear weapons, the Korean people will never fear them because they have the might of single-minded unity, independent national economy and self-reliant defense power.

Whatever efforts the imperialists may make to destroy or weaken Korea, but the people are vigorously advancing along the road chosen by them. They will never vacillate. Kim Jong Il always emphasizes that relying on the masses means victory and without it only death. The policies and programme of Korea have produced wonderful results.

His love and trust in the Korean people grow with the development of economy and defense capacity.

Love and trust produce a loyal nation. The Koreans hold Kim Jong Il in high esteem regarding him as the destiny of Korea and the nation.

The progressive people the world over admire Kim Jong Il as the master of socialist politics who is bringing about miracles. At present, the future and destiny of socialism cannot be imagined without him. He is the greatest defender of the socialist cause.

His politics reflects a great reality and vice versa. Reactionary politics produces social corruption and human degradation while people's politics generates rapid social progress and transformation of human outlook. The politics of Kim Jong Il enables Korea to display superiority of its socialist setup.

He regards the people as his teacher and reflects their desires and aspirations in the Party and government policies. On the other hand, the people hold him as their father and savior, and are firmly united behind his leadership.

In Korea the relation between people and the leader is not one of domination and subordination but of nail and flesh that share the same destiny. The whole country has become a big family in which all are closely united.

Unlike in a capitalist society where man's position is determined by money, socialist Korea has es-

tablished excellent human relations in which people are interdependent in weal and woe. Everybody wants to be the first to sacrifice himself for the corporate body i.e., the society.

Korea has unique customs which are not seen elsewhere such as adoption of orphans and marriage with disabled soldiers. This beautiful garden is based on the leader's love and trust. All the successes gained by the Korean people are also based on him.

The unity created by the politics of love and trust has frustrated anti-socialist machinations. It has achieved many wonders in defending socialism.

President Kim Il Sung wrote in his Reminiscences: He could liberate the country for he believed in the people. This is the kernel of the politics of love and trust.

It is a firm resolve of Kim Jong Il to continuously enforce politics of benevolence. The socialist cause of Juche will reach its fulfillment because Korea is following politics of Kim Jong Il who is making the country prosperous. The socialist system is centred on the working masses who are firmly united behind the leader.

The victory of Russian revolution in October 1917 proclaimed the birth of socialism and gave a challenge to capitalist system.

Since then the socialist system began to spread throughout the world. Many nations began to advocate socialism and its influence started growing bigger and bigger. Socialism started achieving victory after victory.

At last, capitalism in jeopardy sought a way-out in frustrating socialism. The imperialists, notwithstanding their conflicting interests, collectively conspired against socialism. Their moves to frustrate socialism could not work because the people of the socialist countries were armed with socialist ideology.

The socialist people who became the masters of the state and society overcame all hardships and trials caused by the imperialists' maneuvers. They had defended the banner of socialism. They had sufficient military power to defeat imperialism.

In the protracted revolutionary struggle, some opportunists and renegades seized leadership in some socialist countries. They could not appreciate the qualitative difference between socialism and capitalism. They began to advocate "class cooperation" and fostered the illusion of "material growth" under capitalism. Thus they started feeding the people on bogus ideological postures. As a result, socialist system collapsed. The people gradually gave up their faith in socialism as they were enchanted by the so-

called "prosperity" of capitalism. They thought of a rain of dollars if capitalism was revived in their countries.

Apart from this, the renegades of socialism who took power introduced capitalist methods under the banner of "reform" and "reorganization" while relegating socialism to background. Therefore, a number of socialist countries who had powerful economy and military power collapsed like a clay wall. This came a shock and painful tragedy in human history.

The imperialists and renegades of socialism began to gloat over the "end of socialism", bragging that socialist theory itself is wrong. To justify their sophism they abused socialism calling it "totalitarian", "barracks-like" and "administrative and commanding". Hence to challenge their sophistry was an urgent task in order to defend and advance the socialist cause.

Kim Jong Il released his work: "Abuses of Socialism Are Intolerable" to expose the renegades of socialism.

To call socialism "totalitarian" is an absurd sophistry that identifies the most progressive idea reflecting the demands of the popular masses with the reactionary idea of fascist rulers.

Socialist society is based on collectivism: "One for all and all for one!" In this society all means of

production belongs to the entire popular masses. They are closely united on the common basis of independent demand and creative ability of the working masses.

After all, the terms, "for all" means "for the sake of the popular masses", and defending their interest means defending the interest of each member of the collective body.

But totalitarianism served as a reactionary idea of the fascist dictators. The whole in totalitarianism is not the whole of the popular masses but a tiny handful of privileged groups such as monopoly capitalists, major landowners, reactionary bureaucrats and warlords. The aim of the fascist dictators to advocate totalitarianism is that the interest of the working people is sacrificed for the sake of the rapacious interests of the reactionary ruling class under the pretext that the individual should be subordinated to the whole. Herein lies the reactionary nature of this idea.

Denouncing socialism as being "barracks-like" is also absurd. In capitalist society each individual is responsible for his or her own life. But under socialism the party and state are entirely responsible for the people's livelihood. The responsibility of the party and state is a new way of life in a socialist society. In the society all sorts of privileges were abolished, and everybody leads an equal and free life.

The Korean people are full of vigor and keep smiling faces. There are no family worries. The working masses are the masters of politics. Under the care of the state they are leading a rich material and independent political life. This is the way of life set by themselves.

The bourgeois statesmen are complaining about the loss of human rights in socialist countries. However, it is unsound and baseless.

Even in the capitalist society, people are yearning for socialism, which ensures human equality. That's why, many capitalist politicians deceive the people by raising empty slogans of socialism and imitate popular policies of socialism. It is an undeniable fact. Under the capitalist system the dignity of the working people is ruthlessly suppressed.

The capitalist system suffers from unemployment, poverty, crimes plus many other social evils. The slander of "barracks-like" system is a vile propaganda against socialism under which the party and state are responsible for the people's independent and creative life.

Accusing socialism of being "administrative and commanding" is also unreasonable. In the socialist society where the popular masses are the masters of state power and all means of production, the masses cannot tolerate the administrative and commanding

method of management with which the demand of privileged class is met.

The fundamental characteristics of the state and social administration are to give priority to political work, help the lower units by the upper ones and enable them to cooperate with each other in a comradely way. This differs from the bureaucratic style of management in capitalist society whereby everything is imposed in accordance with administrative orders, the administrative and commanding method of management which emerged in socialist practice in the past did not emanate from the essential nature of socialist society but was a legacy of the exploitative society.

Kim Jong Il clarified the superiority of socialist collectivism over bourgeois individualism, while questioning the anti-socialist propaganda such as "totalitarian", "barracks-like" or "administrative and commanding" aimed at defaming socialism and glorifying capitalism.

Kim Jong Il 's work has dealt a heavy blow to the imperialists and renegades of socialism. On the other hand, it has encouraged the working masses to revive and strengthen their faith in socialism.

It is important to elucidate the essence of socialism and the law of its development. Kim Jong Il brought out a treatise: 'Socialism Is a Science", in

which he has shown the correctness, superiority and invincibility of socialism. Socialism has been frustrated in a number of countries, but the philosophy of scientific socialism is as alive as ever in the minds of the people. Although socialism is temporarily experiencing a setback, it is bound to be revived. It will win an ultimate victory. From the viewpoint of socio-historical process socialism will never die.

Society is a community of men. Man's essential attributes are independence, creativity and consciousness. The masses achieve their independence under the socialist system. Society must be considered from the point of view of the masses.

Kim Jong Il expounded theory of socialism on the basis of man's essential attributes and his demand for independence. Thus he has developed scientific socialism onto a higher state.

The preceding socialist doctrines regarded man as an ensemble of social relations. It was significant contribution in defeating the reactionary and unscientific viewpoint which regarded man merely as spiritual being or a simple biological being. But the preceding doctrines failed to explain man's essential characteristics in a comprehensive way. They could not clarify man's position and role in the world. Because of their inadequate concept of man, they described the development of history and society with the ma-

terial and economic factors at the central point.

The preceding theory of socialism regarded the socio-historical movement as a natural historical process which changes and develops due to the material and economic factors. As a result it did not raise it as the basic means to strengthen the motive force and enhance its role. The limitations of the preceding theory have been exposed in the socialist construction.

Experience shows that the issue pertaining to man's essential attributes is not a simple academic matter but a serious socio-political question.

Kim Jong Il, in his writings, has clarified man's essential qualities, which are the basis of scientific socialism. He said: Man is a social being with independence, creativity and consciousness. It is a significant contribution to the doctrine of socialism. He states that the law of socio-historical development is centered on man. The development of society and successes in revolution and construction work depend on the growth of man's ideological consciousness of independence which enhances in his role in history.

In fact, the objective conditions are the products of man's independent, creative and conscious activities. It is man who uses and develops them. Even

when the objective conditions are favorable, society may not develop fast unless man's independence, creativity and consciousness are fully developed. On the other hand, society can develop quickly in the face of unfavorable conditions if man's independence, creativity and consciousness are high and utilized properly. The social progress depends not merely on the objective conditions but on man's consciousness.

Kim Jong Il holds that socio-historical movement is the movement of motive force occurred and developed by man's conscious action and role. Here, he parts with dialectic materialistic understanding of social progress and replaces it with a man-centered concept of social development. He provides a new scientific basis to socialism. This shows that the most developed society is based on man-centered philosophy.

A socialist society resolves all issues by enhancing man's creative role.

Treating man as a being dominated by money, the renegades of socialism have given up popular policies of socialism and are begging aid and cooperation from the imperialists.

Kim Jong Il holds that socialism alone provides worthwhile life. Man is the most precious being on earth. He holds the superiority of socialism on the

basis of Juche-oriented world outlook.

Only a superior society can provide a worthwhile and happy life suited to man's intrinsic requirements. In evaluating a society, attitude to the essential values of man's life is the basic question. Without a scientific view it is difficult to understand man's intrinsic requirements.

In the past, physical life of man was the focus in every argument. It was related to the fact that man is a biological being only.

Marxism defined man's essential quality in connection with social relations but failed to provide a comprehensive explanation regarding man's own essential qualities. Marx could not correctly explain man's life.

Kim Jong Il has expounded the concept of man's socio-political integrity. He says: Man is a social being with socio-political integrity as well as physical life. In accordance with the intrinsic value of his nature as a social being, man places his socio-political integrity higher than his physical existence.

Man has both physical aspect as well as socio-political integrity. Socio-political integrity guarantees man a worthwhile living as a social being with independence. If man only seeks to satisfy his physical life, his life can never be an honorable one, no matter how affluent he is. Such a material life will

be reduced to an animal life, and will be contrary to man's intrinsic nature. Since man is a member of the social body his contribution to it is essential for a life of fulfillment.

Kim Jong Il emphasizes that man's worthwhile life must have socio-political integrity which adds glory to it. He has rejected lop-sided and distorted concepts of the renegades of socialism who regard man as a selfish being who pursues only his individual material needs.

Man can have socio-political integrity only in relation to the social body. Only when he values the interests of the society more than the personal can he devote himself to the social good. In this way man can enjoy love and trust from society and be proud of his life. Man's valuable life is to link his own destiny with that of the social community, serve it devotedly and selflessly and lead an independent and creative life enjoying its love and trust.

Kim Jong Il says that true human life, which enables a man to enhance his socio-political integrity and fully meets the demands of physical life, could be realized totally in a socialist society based on collectivism. In exploitative societies it is impossible. In capitalist society where man's value is estimated in terms of money nobody can think of love and trust between men. The bourgeoisie talk about superclass

love, but it purposes to cover the reactionary nature and class contradictions of the capitalist system.

In socialist society alone man has socio-political integrity and leads an independent and creative life pulling and helping each other. In such a society class contradictions and relations of antagonism and mistrust are abolished, instead relationship of love and trust is established between the community and its members; between individuals and between the leader and the people. The whole society, i.e., the leader, the party and the people become one socio-political organism, in which all the social members lead a worthwhile life having dignified socio-political integrity. It has been made possible in socialist Korea.

Korea has established a man-centered socialist society. Korea's socialism is scientific for it guarantees man's independence and increases his ideological consciousness and creative ability. It can also raise man's position and role in the society and accelerate socialist construction.

In Korea everyone can freely take part in political life as a master of the state and society. The policies of the country represent the interests of the popular masses. All the people in Korea regard it as their fundamental duty to serve the society. They enjoy social respect as much as they contribute to the

society. Here ordinary men have become deputies of the Supreme People's Assembly and heroes of the country.

In Korea all the people are living a satisfied material and sound cultural life as masters. The people's government provides them with adequate living amenities.

Food is an important question in material life. The state buys from the farmers a kilogram of rice for 82 chon and corn for 58 chon and supplies them to the workers and office employees at 8 and 6 chon. The price of a kilogram of rice is cheaper than bus fee. It means rice is supplied almost free of charge.

Clothing is another important question in human life. Korea has also solved this problem. In fact, Korea had inadequate fabrics because of low production of cotton. The people's government paid attention to this question. Korea is abundant in supply of anthracite and limestone. It produces vinalon from them and chemical fibre with reed and pulp. The annual production of cloth amounts to 800 million metres. The price of cloth is very cheap and the state supplies school uniforms and children's clothes free of charge every two or three years. In the shops the children's dresses are sold at the price of 30 per cent cheaper than the production cost. In this way Korea has completely solved this problem. No country in

the world has ever completely solved housing problem. But Korea is an advanced country in this respect. The state provides houses to the working people free of charge. The rental charges are 3 per cent of the income of the workers and office employees, but to farmers they are free of cost. In recent years 20,000 flats were built in Kwangbok street and 50,000 in Tongil street in Pyongyang. In different localities 100,000 houses are built every year. Thus, housing problem is almost solved.

Korea has established people's medical care and educational systems.

During the war time, in January 1953, universal free medical care was introduced. Thanks to the medical system, epidemic diseases have disappeared long since. The average span of life is 74.5 years.

Korea introduced free educational system in 1959, and has the universal compulsory 11-year education since 1972. All the children learn at the state expense till they reach the working age. The students of the universities and specialized schools receive scholarships from the state. Nurseries and kindergartens are run at the state expense.

Paid vacation, social insurance programs, system of recreation and maternity leave have reached a high level. The government holds full responsibility for the life of disabled workers, the old and the young.

Korea completely abolished agricultural tax in kind, and other taxation; the former in 3 years from 1964-1966; the latter, which was 2 or 3 per cent of the income of the workers and office employees, in April 1, 1974. Therefore, Korea is the only country in the world which levies no taxes on people. It is a unique example of a socialist politics.

Kim Jong Il's concept entitled "Socialism Is a Science" has evoked serious interest in political theory. Many socialists and their followers who were at a loss after the collapse of socialism in some countries are now once again hoping for the ultimate victory of socialism.

Progressive political parties and public organizations in the world held seminars and symposia and issued statements in support of his work. They acclaimed it as a "profound theory of scientific socialism", a "manifesto kindling hope for the international communist and working class movement", "a scientific explanation of socialism" "comprehensive theses on socialism" and a new "Communist Manifesto of our time". The secretariat of the British Communist Party has decided to make this work as the party's necessary document.

He has explained the causes of socialist collapse in some countries and scientific exposition of the way of the successful socialist reconstruction. The

movement of socialist rebirth has been activated once again and the cause of global independence has accelerated afresh.

In April 1992, over 70 political parties the world over adopted in Pyongyang a declaration to defend and develop the socialist cause. For 3 years after it over 230 parties of the world have accepted the Pyongyang Declaration.

Communists and patriotic forces in the republics of the former Soviet Union, Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary are reorganizing their ranks and files and waging a vigorous struggle to revive socialism overcoming temporary ideological confusion.

Not only the movement for socialist rebirth but also the struggle for global independence is active.

Global independence means that all the countries of the world advance on the road of independence, without being subjugated or enslaved to any great power or alien forces. Achieving complete sovereignty for all countries and nations is an indispensable condition for building a new independent world free from domination and subjugation.

Today the developing countries are building a new society, free and prosperous, upholding the banner of independence.

Kim Jong Il wrote in his work "Socialism Is a Sci-

ence": "We will never tolerate any imperialist interference or arbitrariness aimed at infringing upon the sovereignty of our country and nation, which we will staunchly safeguard."

The sovereignty of the country and the nation is the primary criterion of an independent sovereign state. Therefore, the developing nations are, above all, maintaining an independent stand in politics and defending national independence and territorial integrity. Out of their ambition to dominate, the imperialists dream of political domination by means of interference in internal affairs of the developing countries. The typical examples are forcible induction of their political institutions and interference in the internal affairs of other countries under the pretext of "democracy", "multi-party system" and "human rights".

If such policies, persist the developing countries might be subjected to imperialist domination once again. The developing countries must put up strong resistance against the imperialist machination for political control.

The President of Uganda has rightly said that politics should be suitable to its reality. He has rejected "the political model of the West. If adopted, it is bound to destroy Uganda."

The government of Burundi has appealed to every African state to draw lessons from the introduction of "multi-party system" and establish its own democratic society. He stated that the "present crisis in Burundi is caused by imitating the western-style of democracy."

In 1994, Singapore arrested and punished two Americans, who violated its law, inspire of protest and denunciation by the U.S. Administration and its mass media.

Colombia and Peru took counter measures when the United States stopped providing information on drug smuggling under the pretext of observation of international convention for the protection of U.S. interests.

The developing countries must struggle for economic self-sustenance. They have to wage a double struggle against the scheme to keep the old international economic order of the developed western states that are accelerating economic blocs and also pursuing protectionism.

At the 3rd preparatory committee of world summit conference on social development the developing countries argued that the debt crisis was the product of the old economic order. They called for an immediate solution of this problem. They categorically rejected the West's machination to withdraw the debt

issue from the conference agenda. They took a strong attitude on the issue and succeeded in their aim.

Six states of central America recently held a summit conference, in which they adopted an agreement to liquidate poverty and develop economy in this region.

The developing countries have to promote south-south cooperation. While enhancing the role of the existing regional bodies, they should develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

The Asian countries of Mekong river had a minister-level meeting in which they formed the Group of Mekong River Regional Economic Cooperation and its standing committee. On its basis they should consolidate this group and also encourage joint research and development programmes. At present the experts of Laos, Thailand and other countries are carrying out the joint survey of the upper part of Mekong River.

The construction of roads has been undertaken jointly for closer economic relations.

Last year the east African countries concluded an agreement for developing regional cooperation in agriculture, industry, transport, trade and public security.

The member countries of east and south African

have common market and developed trade among themselves. The trade turnover in 1994 amounted to 1.5 billion dollars which was two times higher than that of 1985.

Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay signed an agreement to establish a free trade zone of south America and exempted tariff on many commodities to each other.

Besides, cooperation in science, education, health, technology and information has also been realized through the agreements, protocols and joint commissions between the developing countries.

They are also endeavoring to settle regional disputes and ensure security by themselves rejecting the imperialist intervention. Some times back, a summit conference of east and middle African countries was held in Kenya, in which regional disputes of Sudan and Somalia and the question of preventing conflicts in Rwanda were discussed. Through the conferences, these countries have learnt that Africa can settle its own problems independently.

These facts show that it is time to oppose all moves leading to domination and oppression of the developing countries that should create a new world order of independence and prosperity.

Kim Jong Il's ideas, theory and leadership have stimulated global independence. He is the supreme

leader of Korea and is the positive choice of her history.

Under his loving care Korea is bound to be more prosperous in days to come. As long as Korea is a bulwark of socialism, the cause of socialism will systematically advance towards global independence and happiness.

3

POPULAR TRAITS

Faith can move mountains. This is the central idea of Kim Jong Il's devotion to people. Benevolence is his natural disposition. What is the source of his benevolence? He has personified the noble virtues of President Kim Il Sung, his father, and Kim Jong Suk, his mother. From childhood, Kim Jong Il lived a simple life like that of the working people. He hates enjoying any privileges over and above the common people.

After the ceasefire of the 3-year war in Korea, Kim Jong Il was enrolled in the fifth year class of the Pyongyang Primary School No. 4. On the first day when he came to the school his classmates were surprised to see him dressed in an ordinary way. He put on the same clothes and canvas shoes and a simple cloth wrapper as the other children had done.

After the class was over, the teacher told other students that he was the son of President Kim Il Sung.

The classmates could not help asking, "Why is he carrying a cloth wrapper for books instead of a bag? Why does he use the same notebooks and pencils

as ours? Especially, why does he put on darned socks?"

"I don't think you haven't got a bag," asked a classmate. "But why do you use a wrapper for books?" He answered he would like to use a bag only when all the school children used it. At that time Kim Jong Il did not take any special meals neither at home nor at school.

President Kim Il Sung emphasized during the war time that government officials should take cooked millet when the people were taking the same.

Right after the war, people's livelihood could not be improved. Bearing the President's words in mind, Kim Jong Il also lived like ordinary people. Even on his birthday he took boiled rice mixed with other cereals. He disliked to enjoy privileges. When he had entered the school there was hardly any heating system. Every classroom had its own coal heater. So the students had a rotation system for duty. The class teacher left him out in his duty. But he said that since he was a student who had to learn in the classroom he must do his duty at the heater. When his turn came, he was present in the school early morning and made the coal fire in the classroom.

After the war the whole country seethed with revolutionary ardour for rehabilitation. He was a member of the Children's Union but he initiated a move-

ment of collecting bricks to help the building workers in their work. All his classmates later on, the whole school and the whole country followed suit. Thanks to the movement the construction sites were well provided with bricks. He was always in the midst of the people. Though young, yet he took the lead in helping the socialist construction.

During his higher middle school days Korea witnessed a great upsurge of Chollima. Pyongyang started building 20,000 flats every year.

During these days, Kim Jong Il encouraged the youth league members of the school to have training at the construction sites. They took part in the construction of Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, River Taedong Embankment for about 40 days. They worked like contractors in the open air prefabrication.

Among the students, he formed various groups such as "cement delivery group", "gravel delivery group", "group for mixture", "group for assembling forms" and "group for compaction" etc. He himself took part in the "group for mixture". Of course, the hardest of all jobs.

The student volunteers got gradually accustomed to the work with the passage of time. It took 15 minutes for constructors to make a certain amount of concrete mixing. The volunteers set a goal of catch-

ing them up. But Kim Jong Il pointed out that the goal was not 15 minutes but 5 minutes in order to ride the winged horse. At last the student volunteers created a new speed in prefabrication and contributed to the building of Pyongyang city.

In September 1960, Kim Jong Il entered the Kim Il Sung University. The professors of the university waited for him at the gate. They were surprised at his simplicity and honesty. He came to the university in school uniform by trolley bus and not a car. "I'm very glad to see you. I hope I will learn a great deal from you," he greeted them. Then he climbed Ryongnam Hill and recited a poem, "O, Korea, I Will Add Glory to Thee."

In April 1961, together with his classmates, he acquired knowledge and experience in the Pyongyang Textile Machine-Building Factory. He came to the factory early morning and did sweeping inside and outside the working place. When the work began he turned the lathe carefully. At lunch time he took meals with the workers. When the classmates invited him to the dining room, he answered that he would like to have lunch with the workers at the working place. After the work he used to go home by bus only.

In 1961, the 4th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was held. To mark the occasion the

whole country rose like one man. One night President Kim Il Sung called him to talk to him. Talking about the progress of construction in Pyongyang, the President asked him which unit would be advisable to undertake the widening project of Ryonmotdong-Ryongsong road—a major gateway to Pyongyang.

Kim Jong Il suggested that the gigantic task be given to the Kim Il Sung University and expressed his own resolve to participate in the project. The President accepted the suggestion and gave this arduous task to the said university.

Kim Jong Il roused all the students of the university for the construction of the road. He would himself do hammering all day long, and go without rest carrying a full load of mud on a straw mat with slings and a suspending pole which was shouldered by two persons.

President Kim Il Sung was highly pleased to see him grow in the construction work like an ordinary laborer.

One night, unable to sleep for long hours because of pain in his swollen shoulders, Kim Jong Il fell asleep near the daybreak. The President quietly entered his room and gazed at the weathered back of his son for a while. He woke at the sign of a person's presence and got up, finding his father standing by his side.

"Well, the work is difficult?" asked the President. "Experience of hardship in one's youth cannot be bartered for gold. It would be a good idea to acquire the trying experience this time." The words implied his expectation and ardent desire that his son should share the toil and enthusiasm of all the people through a vibrant working life and become a devoted servant of the working masses.

Bearing in mind the President's exhortations, Kim Jong Il worked very hard regardless of the tasks, pleasant and troublesome, big and small.

When there were urgent tasks of bringing goods from afar the station, he used to jump on the truck before anyone else without lunch. When there was something wrong with an excavator, he took the heavy part to an engineering factory to get it repaired. Sometimes he was seen waving a signal flag to tell the bulldozer operator to dip the blade deeper or driving a roller and hardening the graveled road bed.

Kim Jong Il took part in military drill during the university period. The camp was at Oundong, 24 km from Pyongyang. There were some temporary shelters and an open-air dining room.

The classmates prepared a single bedroom for him, but their idea was wrong. He, in khaki with a knapsack, came to the camp. Believing that he was a sol-

dier, he did not accept any privileges or concessions. Hearing that a room was prepared for him, he asked, "Why have we come to this valley? What is necessity for me to have a separate room and live in comforts? I am a soldier in a battle order. There is only one military discipline for soldiers." Therefore, no discrimination.

He lived in a big room with his classmates. He went through the daily routine strictly as others did.

He used to get up earlier in the morning, swept the yard, took morning exercise and washed his face in the stream. At meal-time he would come to the dining room singing songs with other campers. He participated with them in combat training and cleaning weapons.

One day a girl classmate brought his supper to his bedroom and asked him not to go to the dining room any more. The instructors and classmates became inquisitive.

Kim Jong Il said, "Did you see any soldier taking meals brought by others in quarters? No, there is not. Thank you for your kindness, but take it back. Don't do it any more in future. And tell others I dislike such service. Now since you have brought it, give it to the patient who is unwell due to cold."

In this way Kim Jong Il lived with his classmates in the same room during his military training. Following the examples of his parents from the childhood he imbibed them firmly in his nature.

Since the mid 1964 Kim Jong Il has been a member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. His benevolence and love towards the people which he inherited from his parents have got embodied in Korea's modern politics. The chapter of benevolent politics ushered by President Kim Il Sung is now being glorified by Kim Jong Il.

The virtues of a leader can be seen by his behavior with his juniors and the common people. Generally, in the event of big promotion, a man begins to assume an air of importance and superiority.

However, Kim Jong Il regards the masses of the people as most powerful, wise beings, genuine teachers while considering himself as a child of the masses. He is modest in behavior, straight forward in attitude and of a fine moral character. His spirit of service to the people is the source of his strength that encourages them to bring miracles in the socialist construction.

It was October 1974, when Kim Jong Il gave on-the-spot guidance to a village called Hwasanri in west Korea. He shook hands with the chairman of the co-op farm and went to the field to see the crops

with him by car. He looked round the paddy fields, big and small, one by one and learnt the state of affairs from the chairman. It took long time for him to look around the fields.

As the sun set, he climbed a hill from where he could overview the village. Song of happiness and laughter was heard from the villagers. In the past the village was a "beggars' village", but now a "village of the rich". The villagers expressed thanks to him for his concern about their farm. Hitherto the villagers did not have adequate means of livelihood.

Kim Jong Il promised them that he would take food with them when they became rich. Now when they became rich the chairman wanted to serve him food prepared by die villagers. With smile on his face he instructed an official to have simple super prepared in Pyongyang. But the chairman requested him to come to the village to eat supper with the villagers.

"Don't worry, chairman," he said. "Taking meal outside is more delicious. Please, I will take meal with you."

Kim Jong Il led him to the car in which the supper was kept. The chairman was surprised at the simple food. Some lumps of rice-ball and two kinds of vegetable salad formed the supper. The chairman tasted a rice-ball during the post-war rehabilitation

period. He never thought of such food at the time when the people's livelihood had improved.

When he gave on-the-spot guidance to the northern areas of Korea, Kim Jong Il's food consisted of boiled potatoes. His food has been simple as that of the common masses.

It was the night of 5 May 1974, when a train left Onsong and arrived at the Unggi station at 1 o'clock. Kim Jong Il was going in that train for an on-the-spot guidance. On his arrival, the important officials rushed to the station to greet him.

Shaking hands with them he said, "I'm sorry to trouble you at this time."

The officials wanted him to go to guest house. But he firmly declined their offer. "If I go there, I'll bother the workers there, too. I'll sleep in the train."

The officials were deeply moved at his popular style of not bothering anybody. They were sorry to leave him asleep in the train at the station in the midst of lots of noise caused by the running trains. So one of the officials rushed to the station office and instructed that all trains should slowly pass the station without whistle.

A few hours later Kim Jong Il came out to the footboard of the train and asked why the station was so quiet, and why the trains passed without whistle.

The dispatcher replied it was done so that his sleep was not disturbed.

"Without hearing the train's whistles, how can I sleep well. The whistles mean the breath and pulse of the country. Let all the trains pass with the usual loud whistles as ever before. Then, I can sleep well," said Kim Jong Il.

After repeated requests to the officials he returned to his compartment. Soon after the trains were allowed to pass whistling as usual.

When man is promoted he starts overdoing and makes much formality. He even goes to the extent of belittling previous leader's stature in order to show that he is a superior leader.

However, Kim Jong Il, notwithstanding that he is the supreme leader of the Korean Party and people, works and behaves in a most modesty manner.

An episode happened in October 1972.

One day his driver went to a fuel station to refuel his car. There were many cars in waiting. It would have taken good time if the car waited for its turn. In the car Kim Jong Il sat reading documents. His driver blew horn for the cars ahead to clear the way. The cars tried to make the way.

Hearing the horn Kim Jong Il stopped reading and looked out of the window. The cars were moving

aside. His driver tried to go forward. He dissuaded the driver from starting the car. "There is no exception in observing regulation. If others wait, my car must also wait for its turn. We must observe social laws and regulations."

Therefore, in matters of work and behavior, he behaves with a sense of rare modesty notwithstanding the fact that he is number one beyond doubt.

There is another story showing his noble traits. In August 1965 President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to a locality. A foreign delegation that visited Korea was to go there to meet him. The plane left Pyongyang. An interpreter accompanied the delegation. After arriving at the destination the delegation went to the President's lodging house by car. When the car reached the house, Kim Jong Il welcomed the delegation first at the gate of the house. He saw the interpreter taking a bag. He came to him and took the bag. The interpreter tried to take it back but he refused it with politeness. "I shall bring this bag. You'd better guide the guests to the leader." The interpreter was still reluctant.

But Kim Jong Il told smilingly, "Why shouldn't I carry the bag? You may please guide the delegation. They are waiting for you." The interpreter was wonderstruck at his great gesture. Is there any leader in the world who carries an interpreter's bag? Indeed,

Kim Jong Il is a great leader, who treats juniors with kindness.

It was a night of early August 1967. A train left Chongjin in northern part of Korea and arrived at a small station. It was raining cats and dogs.

Kim Jong Il was in the train, returning home from the on-the-spot guidance. When the train arrived at the station a girl got down the train. She was the train broadcaster who hurried to repair the broken line for radio. It was difficult for her to repair it in rain. But suddenly the rain stopped. The girl looked up and saw a man holding an umbrella for her. Expressing thanks to him she worked hastily lest she should get late.

"Don't be in a hurry. There is enough time," he said.

At last the girl repaired the line. She saw his clothes and shoes got wet.

"Your clothes are wet..." the girl could not hear the words in surprise.

"Don't worry about it. You can broadcast," he said. "All right. Work well."

When the train started the girl began to broadcast. She would never forget the personal care of Kim Jong Il.

Wherever he has gone he has helped and looked after the people's work and life. So every nook and corner of Korea is blessed with his care and love. He is really the people's leader who can be relied upon under all circumstances.

4

MAN OF WISDOM AND BENEVOLENCE

People usually use a compass for direction at dark night in a vast ocean. But the future is always shown by a great thinker.

It is important for a statesman to have scientific insight, correct analysis and extraordinary foresight.

Kim Jong Il has excellent ability of research and keen insight since his childhood. With his farsightedness, he has led the Korean people to victory.

All the Koreans—workers, farmers, intellectuals, army men and students are highly influenced by his genius.

During his study at Kim Il Sung University, one day a discussion meeting was held on the "unification of the three kingdoms by Silla and its historical significance" in the Korean history. The students frankly expressed their views since the subject of discussion was well known in advance. Some explained the socio-economic relations before and after the 7th century when Silla unified Koguryo and Paekje, the

states of a homogeneous people, and some analyzed the nature of the war which Silla waged for unification of the free kingdoms. Some students praised the role of Kim Yu Sin, a general of Silla in the unification.

The professor was satisfied with the facts that all the points of his lectures were mentioned by students, and was about to close the discussion meeting. At that time Kim Jong Il stood up to say that he would like to express his own views.

The professor invited him to the platform. But he said he would express his point of view from his seat itself.

'Today, as before, people believe that Silla had unified the three kingdoms. However, this is a wrong evaluation. We should not forget the fact that the rulers of Silla were flunkeyists responsible for permitting the foreign forces to enter our sacred land for the first time in history. The three kingdoms of Koguryo, Paekje and Silla were states of a homogeneous people. The rulers of Silla tried to solve an internal problem of the nation under the shelter of a foreign country by introducing a foreign armed force into the country. Because of this reason, it is necessary for us to reexamine Silla which defeated the states of the homogeneous people in cooperation with foreign invaders as well as

Kim Yu Sin who positively promoted the Silla Dynasty's policy of dependence on foreign forces."

His analysis gave a tremendous shock to the classmates and the professor. It was because the unification of three kingdoms by Silla was a recognized fact at that time. Therefore, nobody had any doubt about it.

He further said: "Past history should be evaluated as based on Koguryo, for it was the strongest state in the East. Koguryo, stretching its forces to the south, was desirous of unifying three kingdoms. But Silla had neither the will nor the intention to unify them. After defeating Paekje and Koguryo by dint of foreign forces, it expanded its territory only to the south of Taedong River. Palhae which was established by Koguryo people in the vast territory of Koguryo had existed as a strong state in the East for nearly 200 years. The Korean people had to fight against the foreign aggressors for a long time, suffering all kinds of misfortunes."

He continued to emphasize, "History is a strict science. No one should permitted to distort history. Nevertheless, the flunkeyist crime of Silla has been concealed until today and Kim Yu Sin has been evaluated as a great general. This is precisely because historians have been influenced by flunkeyist ideas. The reason that south Korean historians serv-

ing the bourgeoisie are stressing the 'sacred feat' of Silla so much, is that they want to justify the anti-people maneuvers of the rulers who are trying to solve all problems by depending on foreign forces. There should be no traces of such a distorted view of history in our science of history. I think it is necessary to establish a true view of history based on the people, a Juche-oriented view of history."

Later, he issued a treatise under the title: "On Re-Examination of the Question of Unification of the Three Kingdoms."

From 1,000 years back Kim Yu Sin of Silla had been positively evaluated. Even neighboring countries knew it. But Kim Jong Il, with his Juche-based view of history removed the last vestige of flunkeyist view of history that had been concealed for a long time.

Kim Jong Il tried to solve all problems on the basis of reality.

It was in October 1960. His class was discussing the formation of a nation. A student argued that the conditions for defining a nation, according to classics, were a community of language, territory, economic life and a community of psychological traits due to the commonness of cultural life, while adding that nations were products of capitalism. He asked how the Korean compatriots living overseas

could be explained if those four conditions were the main categories of defining a nation.

It is true that overseas compatriots are Korean nationals, but the professor failed to explain it according to the four conditions. Overseas compatriots are Koreans for they have inherited the same ties of blood. But the classics do not mention it. The students and professors could not answer it correctly because they only relied on classics apart from reality. In fact, the correct elucidation of that question was very urgent in the world, for revolution and construction were carried out by a nation as a unit. In particular, it was more urgent in Korea in connection with the country's reunification.

Kim Jong Il said that students who had read Marxist-Leninist classics would not find a common formula in them for all problems. The classics explained the formation of a nation on the realities of European countries, mainly multinational Russia of the early 1910s. Therefore, the contents of the classics would be correct for that country but could not be applied to Korea, a homogeneous nation. He continued to say that it was wrong to solve the formation of the Korean nation on the basis of capitalist outlook that a community of economic life was possible through the formation of capitalist market.

"The basic elements that form a nation are the

community of ties of blood, language and territory, and of these, the community of blood ties and language are the most important conditions for a nation. A nation is a community bound by blood ties, language and territory," he stated. "All the compatriots living overseas are the same Korean nationals. The Korean compatriots due to Japanese colonial rule and exploitation of the landlords left their native places and crossed the sea in search of livelihood.

From the scientific point of view and also from the practical requirement of our revolution such a definition would be appropriate."

Kim Jong Il's knowledge covers philosophy, politics, economics, history, literature, art and natural science. He wrote much on politics, economy, culture and military affairs.

On the basis of scientific methodology he has advocated Juche idea, party-building, state-building, army-building, political economy, pedagogy and culture.

During the primary school days he mastered geometry, mathematics and physics of the secondary school, and during the senior middle school days, dynamics and theoretical physics and astronomy of the university.

During the university days he was well versed in

the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung and initiated a movement of reading 10,000 pages of books a year.

Kim Jong Il has a wonderful capacity. Diversified and complicated things and phenomena are in a state of interrelations. Their relations are closely connected and the essence is always behind the phenomenon. Therefore, scientific method is needed to grasp the essence of events and have an approach towards them.

Kim Jong Il has elucidated law governing socio-historical movement. In the past the naturalistic theories explained social phenomena on the basis of the law of nature overlooking internal law peculiar to its movement. The subjective theories regarded human history as the manifestation of impulse, and action of numerous human beings conflicting and interacting each other. Marx's dialectical materialism explained that society, like nature, changes and develops in accordance with the general law that governs the development of material world.

Kim Jong Il holds that the laws of socio- historical movement are fundamentally different from those of natural motion. He asserts that the social movement has something in common with the natural movement in that it is also a motion of material objects and is governed by the universal laws of the

material world, but the social movement has its subject. Whatever favorable objective conditions may prevail, a social movement cannot take place without the willing cooperation and active participation of the masses.

His discovery of the laws governing the social movement which is caused and developed by the voluntary action of the masses is a significant contribution to human thinking.

One day he came to an art troupe and watched an orchestra which filled the theatre with melodious sounds. The conductor and players were absorbed in the orchestra. But Kim Jong Il stopped them abruptly and enquired from the conductor if there was any mistake in the note. The conductor was surprised. Smilingly he asked them to repeat the performance. Then he indicated a player and asked him to play that part alone. He played. Without doubt he played the instrument half a note lower. All those who were present there admired Kim Jong Il for his excellent sense in music.

Meditation is a useful exercise for thinkers and leaders.

Kim Jong Il's meditation is a creative one in which he is not wedded to the traditional theory or experience.

In fact the problem of the leadership is not sim-

ply an academic one; it is in fact a political one which is linked with the destiny of revolution. The preceding theories reduced the role of a leader by holding that a leader was born only when historical necessity demanded it, because a hero did not create history but history created a hero.

Kim Jong Il holds: A leader is not an individual. He is the brain of the popular masses. Therefore, the role of a leader should not be reduced to that of an individual. A leader holds an absolute position and plays a decisive role in historical development and revolutionary struggle.

He has enabled the masses to have new viewpoint and attitude towards the leader.

There is a saying that a genius lives in meditation and a great man lives in work. This gives a correct expression to the meditation and practices of Kim Jong Il.

A real leader should create the idea that indicates the road of time and revolution.

Marx and Engels developed socialism from a utopian concept to a science.

President Kim Il Sung created the Juche idea reflecting the requirement of the independent age. He also created a revolutionary theory for building an ideal society.

Kim Jong Il has given many a new idea such as: theory of modeling the whole society on the Juche idea, theory of building socialism and communism, mental and moral character of men who will make the ideal society based on Juche idea, the social relations in that society and the level of development in economy and culture of the ideal society. These ideas are quite fascinating.

Human history has many great men who were praised and admired through poems, songs and legends for their literary and military accomplishments and excellent virtues. New path in history belongs to number one category of leaders who have trodden world revolutions. He is a man of encyclopedic knowledge.

Kim Jong Il is developing the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung and giving scientific answers to ideological and theoretical problems raised by the time. His works: "On Some Questions in Understanding the Juche Philosophy", "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea" have further enriched the treasure of Kimilsungism.

When the world communist movement came to a sudden halt in the wake of collapse of socialism in some countries, Kim Jong Il issued many statements such as "Historical Lesson in Socialist Construction and General Line of Our Party", "Abuses of Social-

ism Are Intolerable" and "Socialism Is a Science". His works give scientific answers to problems arising in socialist construction and encourage the world communist movement to reactivate itself. They have dealth a heavy blow to imperialists and renegades of socialism who started saying that it is the end of socialism. He has encouraged the progressive people the world over to have faith in the rebirth and final victory of socialism.

Kim Jong Il has created a new place for himself in the history of socialist theory and movement. He is being looked upon as the lodestar brightening the dark path in the present scenario.

Kim Jong Il has not only illumined the existing path but further developed the man-centred socialism among the Korean people.

Under his direct instructions, the DPRK has completed the following world-famous monuments: West Sea Barrage can be treated as one of the world's wonders. It is one of the largest in the world. It is 8 kilometres long. It is built on the lower Taedong river in 30 metres deep. The significance of this barrage is to irrigate the vast fields, supply drinking and industrial water to nearby towns and villages, factories and enterprises and prevent flood. Korea has too much rains in July and August. Therefore, the barrage controls the river water, develops the river trans-

portation and makes the river side look more beautiful. Along the river there are many rest homes and recreation parks.

Although huge funds were needed, yet President Kim Il Sung initiated the construction of the barrage. In early 1981, he went aboard and selected the site of the barrage.

Kim Jong Il handed over the task to Korean People's Army and provided necessary machinery and building materials.

The construction was a tough job. But the army-men have built the barrage with their own efforts and technique with the cooperation of the whole country. With the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, they removed 15 million cubic metres of earth, made 2 million cubic mettres of mortar and collected 16 million metres of sand and gravels. They completed 8 kilometre-long barrage within 5 years. There are three lockgates through which 20,000 and 50,000 ton class vessels can pass. There are 36 floodgates in the barrage. It has two rotating bridges, pavement and railways.

Four billion dollars were needed for this project. The barrage has given the Koreans tremendous benefits. Apart from this there are more than 5 barrages along the Taedong river. During 1995 summer, Korea suffered from unprecedented floods in history.

But due to the barrages flood was prevented in the areas of the Taedong river.

There is the Grand People's Study House in the Centre of Pyongyang. Some government officials proposed to build a government office there. But President Kim Il Sung rejected their proposal and instructed to have a building for the people. He taught that a study house should be built in which many people could study at a time. It is, therefore, named as Grand People's Study House.

From early December 1979 its construction had began. Kim Jong Il regularly visited the construction site and solved all problems. He looked after those involved in the construction work.

The construction work was finally rounded up in a year and 9 months. The study house was inaugurated on April 1, 1982. Its total floor space is nearly 100,000 square metres. It has more than 600 rooms which provide ideal conditions for reading. It has a capacity of housing 30 million books and accommodate over 12,000 persons a day. The house is a centre for intellectualizing the whole society and a correspondence university for the working people.

Korea has many centres of extracurricular activities for school children such as students and children's palaces and hall, neven hardly in other countries.

Calling the children "king of the country", President Kim Il Sung provided them with the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace at the heart of Pyongyang in early 1960s. The palace has a building site of 110,000 square metres, a floor space of 50,000 square metres, 48 metres high, 700 rooms, big and small, a theatre with 1,100 seats, a gymnasium with accommodations for 500, a library and a reading room of 200 seats. With the building expenses construction of 5 big machine factories could be completed. President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance nearly 60 times. The palace children's art troupe has visited many countries, enjoying great admiration.

Lots of new streets continue to be built. When Kwangbok street was built, Kim Jong Il instructed to build Mangyongdae Children's Palace. The construction of the palace was completed in May 1989. With a total building site of 103,000 square metres the palace is 270 metres long, 190 wide and 60 high. It has 700 rooms, a theatre of 2,000 seats, a library, gymnasium and a swimming pool.

More than 10,000 school children can take part in extracurricular activities in a day. Over 500 teachers and specialists teach the children free of any charges. Such facilities are available to children of the upper class in capitalist society.

There is the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital in the capital of the DPR of Korea. The construction started in April 1970. It took half a year to build it. The maternity covers an area of over 10,000 square metres and has a total floor space of 60,000 square metres.

It comprises a 13-storey main building. It has 2,030 rooms; on the first floor there are departments for outdoor patients and meeting room through televisions. From the second to the sixth floor there are obstetric and gynecological departments, laboratories, delivery rooms, operations rooms, obstetric bedrooms and baby bedrooms. From the seventh floor there are gynecological bedrooms. The hospital has 1,500 beds and 2,000 up-to-date medical equipments.

Since the opening the maternity has 00 triplets and every day has witnessed 30 or 40 new babies. The hospital trains obstetricians throughout the country and serves as a centre for education of obstetrics and gynecology.

Korea introduced the universal free medical system from January 1953 when the war was in full swing.

Changgwang Health Complex which stands in Chollima street is a modernly equipped health centre. The construction started in May 1979 and took 10 months to complete it. It has a total floor area of

38,000 square metres. There are 405 rooms. The daily accommodation is for 16,000 persons.

The health complex is a circular building that has individual, public and family bathrooms in which 774 persons can take a simultaneous bath. Besides, there are wading and swimming pools, a barber shop, a beauty parlour and massage rooms. International matches are often held in the swimming pool.

Under the wise guidance of Kim Jong Il many schools, kindergartens, nurseries, theatres, cinema houses, recreation facilities and stadiums have been recently built.

The May Day Stadium is a remarkable structure in the world. Its floor space is 166,000 square metres and the seats are 150,000. The stadium has special architecture. It has a roof, 60 metres inside and 40 metres outside.

The roof is like a rainbow. From the sky, stadium is like an open parachute. Especially it is situated on an islet of the Taedong river.

There are many indoor training rooms for ping-pong, boxing, gymnastics and weight lifting. It has also public facilities such as swimming pool, bathroom, sauna, restaurant and shop. It has a closed circuit television.

The opening and closing ceremony of the 13th

world youth and students festival was held in July 1989 in this stadium. A large number of international and internal games were held including football. The question of reunification between north and south was also raised.

When building a house or public facility Kim Jong JJ always pays deep attention to people's taste and sentiment. His main consideration are: what is necessary for the people, how much benefit it will give them and can masses use it through generation?

All this reflects his loving care for the toiling masses. Courage, farsightedness and ability to take decision are important for any leader's success. Especially victory in revolution and construction and prestige of the country depend on the ability of the leader. The development of the country cannot be thought of without the leader. Kim Jong Il is not only the political leader of a socialist revolution but a Messiah of people's life and destiny.

In recent years socialist system has been ruined in some countries because they did not have able leaders. The job of leadership is to encourage the popular masses to revolution and construction.

Capitalist system develops economy in conformity with the interest of the ruling class and tries to achieve its goal by forcible measures or money. Since it is against the interests of the masses, they

do not voluntarily work. In order to maintain themselves they are compelled to work for money or by force.

Socialism, however, is deferent. The working masses are keenly interested in economic development. So they take an active part in revolutionary struggle and construction work.

Since they are masters of the society, they devote their all in the interests of the society and themselves.

In his work "Giving Priority to Ideological Work Is Essential in Accomplishing Socialism", Kim Jong Il writes: Through ideological work the masses develop a firm faith in socialism. They play their role like masters.

Here the leader plays an important role. He can encourage the masses in their creative initiative into full play.

Kim Jong Il has awakened the masses, united them for creative enthusiasm, thus leading the revolutionary process in the onward march.

The masses are the best teacher. Their creative power is inexhaustible. He regards it as a fundamental factor to solve all problems. That is why he always goes among the people, consults them and executes all jobs relying on their strength. He continues giving on-the-spot guidance wherever called

for—such as factories and enterprises, villages and fishery stations. While bringing the masses' enthusiasm into full play he has aroused them to accelerate revolution and construction.

The ability of leadership can be seen in Korea's economic construction. 1974 was a turning point in carrying forward the huge tasks of the Six-Year Plan which started in 1971. To fulfill the annual target was very important in carrying out the tasks of the plan ahead of schedule. But time was running out. Only two months were left out.

Kim Jong Il initiated the "70-day battle" and clarified his operation plan.

Target: To fulfill the annual target ahead of schedule and pave way for a new phase for socialist construction.

Strategy: To further raise the level of production in all sectors of the economy and concentrate on bottlenecks in mining and transport industries needed immediate attention.

Forces: To mobilize the entire Party and all people throughout the country.

Combat Method: To start an ideological battle in order to arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of officials and producers.

He concentrated on the means of propaganda to raise the work morale of the masses at the production sites. Newspapers, broadcasting agencies and periodicals in Pyongyang and localities gave encouraging reports from factories and mills.

He sent sufficient labour and technical instruments to important sectors. It was an intelligent strategy to concentrate on important points in sectors of economy in a short span of time. Technical innovations were introduced into many sectors and production records were checked. Industry as a whole was revitalized and it began to play function to its full capacity.

He used to receive the daily production performance record from all units of the country and took measures to solve thorny problems.

The "70-day battle" is a shining example of his revolutionary genius. Thanks to his organizing ability, the annual plan of 1974 exceeded its targets. The Six-Year Plan was completed a year and 4 months ahead of the stipulated schedule.

There is the Unryul Mine in the western part of Korea. It supplies iron ore to iron works. As the iron works are automated they need more iron ore. The mine had to increase production quickly. It was supposed to remove huge amount of earth. It was indeed impossible to remove it with the help of trucks

and excavators. When the mine officials were in agony, Kim Jong Il suggested that a long-distance belt conveyor be laid down. So the designers rushed to plan belt conveyor from the mine to the seashore. Listening to their explanation, he looked at the map and drew a red line from the mine to an island in the sea. The distance is over 4 kilometres.

Inspired by his bold plan the workers and constructors rose like one man in building the long-distance belt conveyor. They finished the project in a short span of time. Today the mine produces huge amount of iron ore to supply it to the iron works.

The construction of Changgwang, Kwangbok and Tongil streets prove his management and organizational talents.

Every year Korea builds 100,000 new flats in towns and villages for the working people.

No sooner had socialist system collapsed in the former Soviet Union and east European countries than the imperialist forces headed by the United States began stifling Korea's socialism. After mapping out 120-day war scenario they were running amuck to isolate and stifle Korea politically, economically and militarily. They forced Korea to accept arbitrary inspection of nuclear potential. Later they tried to impose collective sanctions under the disguise of abusing the UN.

In 1993 the US and south Korean authorities resumed the suspended "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, thus driving the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war. Probably, some other countries might have been stifled by these tactics. However, Korea was different from all other states.

On 9 March, 1993 when the enemy's moves were at its night the Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Jong D declared a state of emergency in the whole country. The entire nation along with all armed forces were alerted that the enemy should not be allowed to trample on an inch of Korean land or touch even a blade of grass. Soon after he decided the country's withdrawal from the NPT. His cool headedness, political will and excellent strategy surprised the US government.

On the contrary, the US was forced to come to the negotiation table. The US had acceded to conclude a framework agreement. The US President sent a letter of guarantee. Thus Kim Jong Il achieved a brilliant diplomatic victory.

An absolute unity among the people is the reason behind the successes achieved in construction and confrontation with the imperialists. The unity of the leader, the party and the people is monolithic in nature.

Other leaders in the world dreamt of achieving

such a unity in their countries. But they could not succeed.

This unity has been accomplished by Kim Jong Il who has absolute trust in the people. He has always regarded unity as the lifeline of revolution.

In the early 60s when revisionism was showing its head Kim Jong Il published his work "Let Us Strengthen the Ideological and Purposeful Unity and Cohesion of Party Members Based on the Revolutionary Idea of the Leader."

Right from the day when he started guiding the Party work, his focus has been on the party unity which was a must for the socialist revolution.

In fact, the precious traditions of the unity and cohesion were formed at the dawn of the Korean revolution. The young communists in the 1920s, looked up to Kim Il Sung as the centre of unity and leadership. A new history of unity of the leader and the people had started.

Flowers can blossom even on a stone if people are united—this is the belief of Kim Jong Il. The whole nation looks to a bright future under his leadership. While holding him in highest esteem, they feel absolutely safe under his leadership.

During 1995 there were worst floods in the northwest part of Korea. A village on an island was badly

attacked by floods. Thousands of villagers were held in critical conditions. Hearing the report Kim Jong Il immediately sent soldiers, planes and amphibious vehicles to save their lives. Every villager was saved at last.

The people's interest is upper most in his mind. The people are ever ready to carry out his wishes. The ties between the leader and the people are permanent and inseparable.

5

PROSPECTS

On the demise of great leader President Kim Il Sung on 8 July, 1994, the world started looking anxiously towards Korea.

Political analysts in the west indulged in predicting radical changes in the political order. But they have been totally belied during the last two years.

The Koreans were plunged into deep grief, yet they stood up to face the situation with courage and fortitude.

They began chanting once again: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will always be with us" and "Let us arm ourselves with the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" These became the basic slogans of the Workers' Party. The whole society shares these ideas.

It is said that children understand the world only after the death of their parents. Although the people have lost their father, yet they are firmly united behind the leadership of General Kim Jong Il, the successor of President Kim Il Sung.

Hardly any crisis are seen in Korea. Instead the society is confident, stable, united and optimistic.

The people are demonstrating the mettle of socialist Korea, upholding the red flag.

The song, "Let's hold high the red flag" echoes every place.

Kim Jong Il has begun to command more or less the same amount of respect which Kim Il Sung had enjoyed.

True to the revolutionary cause of Juche Kim Jong D is leading the people in carrying out the guidelines of Kim Il Sung. He has absolute faith in these precepts.

He has recently published a lot including "Socialism Is a Science" which pertains to the world socialist movement.

General Kim Jong Il is a great politician. Two years ago he published "Giving Priority to Ideological Work Is Essential for Accomplishing Socialism." In this he answered questions concerning the destiny of socialism.

He clarified how to defend and carry forward the socialist cause.

In the light of the lessons from the socialist movement he has emphasized that ideological education

should be intensified.

The socialist movement got a serious setback in a number of countries. But there are signs of disenchantment. The communist parties have learnt lessons from their past commissions and omissions. Seeing the chaotic situation in those countries, people, by and large, have begun recalling the good old days. They are inclined to revert to the old order. This shows socialism is alive in their minds and people are being awakened ideologically.

An important lesson from the collapse of socialism is that the corruption of socialism begins with ideological corruption. A breakdown at the ideological front ruined the socialist order.

Kim Jong Il has rightly said ideological work must be intensified in order to maintain and advance socialist system.

Only when the people are armed with socialist ideology socialism develops. The revolutionary experience in Korea bears a testimony to this fact. If you secure ideology, socialism will triumph; if you lose ideology, socialism will be blown off its feet.

To develop the socialist movement, it is imperative to awaken the masses ideologically. When people fight with a high level of ideological con-

sciousness, they can display strength and wisdom to transform nature and society.

In the past, in some socialist countries political parties overemphasized economic factor. They betrayed dogmatism and failed to pay due attention to disseminating ideological education among the masses. Therefore, economy began stagnating itself.

They started looking to prevailing high standards in the capitalist societies, ignoring the other side of the picture.

Opportunists and renegades of socialism had overlooked ideological education and allowed people to become egoistic. By ovemphasizing financial incentives they began cherishing capitalist values. They simply echoed reactionary bourgeois propaganda which preached effectiveness and advantages of the market economy. By proclaiming mixed economy, they virtually destroyed the socialist economic system. Undoubtedly, their maneuvers were anti-socialism and punctured the superiority of socialism over capitalism and imperialism.

Kim Jong Il has censured the negligence of ideological awareness, which acts a bulwark against any country howsoever strong militarily or economically.

Socialist ideology reflects collectivism and is fundamentally different from other theories.

Originally, man's consciousness reflects objective reality but how he absorbs it depends on the man himself. He sees, hears, feels and absorbs as much as he can understand. Man's ideology and its development depend on the ideological influence on his activities.

Where reactionary ideas linger in people's minds the transformation of the society cannot move forward smoothly even though the socialist system is formally established.

Notwithstanding the material benefits provided to people in a socialist society for their independent and creative living they take these for granted and fail to appreciate how valuable the socialist system is and how much they owe it.

They hardly contribute to the struggle for socialism. Worse still, they are duped by misleading propaganda into living in fool's paradise. This is how socialism collapsed in many countries where ideological education was abandoned. It opened doors to infiltration of capitalist culture.

The development of socialist society means transformation of social life as required by socialist ideology. The most important task is arming all members of the society with socialist ideology in order to colour a cohesive and similar looking picture.

In any society the ruling class tries to boast up its

own ideology. In a capitalist society, the people are divided into classes as their interests conflict. Here, existence of different ideologies is inevitable.

The liberal democrats argue that it is the very basis of the free world. However, progressive ideas can never freely grow in a capitalist society where the mass media is in the hands of monopoly capitalists and reactionary rulers.

Outwardly, different thoughts appear to be tolerated in a capitalist society, but all of them are none other than the various forms and expressions of bourgeois ideology.

Freedom of ideology talked about by the capitalists is a farce. They resort to every method to uphold bourgeois ideology. It is only an illusion and a mirage to justify the infiltration of their culture into other countries.

Only in socialist society where exploitation, oppression and class antagonism have been eliminated, can all members of the society be equipped with a single ideology because of their common purpose, aspiration and interests. Only then can a single ideology prevail.

Imperialists and renegades of socialism describe ideological education as regimentation and indoctrination. This is a blatant distortion of reality. This reflects the character of reactionary propaganda.

Socialist ideology aims at developing the masses into an independent people who are self-conscious of their independence and creative ability. On the contrary bourgeois ideas reduce them to servants who live under their command.

Kim Jong Il says when the masses are equipped with socialist ideology they are free from the influence of all kinds of outmoded ideas to meet their demand for independence. Only then man develops his talents in an all-round manner.

Socialist ideology is the sum total of the development of human ideas. It incorporates all progressive ideas. It is the most advanced ideology aiming at the highest interest of man.

The education of the masses in socialist ideology pertains to realizing their aspirations for independence. The masses wish to lead a wholesome and rich cultural life.

Working-class party's education is for the people themselves. The party must set example of love and consideration for the people.

Ideological and cultural life of the Korean people is to lead under the masses-based socialist system. Their state of mind fully reflects the advantages and strength of the system.

Today Koreans are showing absolute unity with

Kim Jong Il in a difficult and complicated situation. The whole society is living like one big happy family. People have tremendous confidence and optimism. They help each other as members of one family should do.

They are free to develop their individual talents by putting them to the service of the people. Thus, they develop individually and socially.

The socialist system established by President Kim Il Sung is moving forward without vacillation under the seasoned leadership of Kim Jong Il.

Socialism is bound to triumph thanks to the struggling masses.

The Koreans celebrated the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party in October 1995.

On this occasion they built a commemorative monument of the Party near the river Taedong in Pyongyang. It is a monument that tells the achievements of President Kim Il Sung in building the Juche-type party. It also demonstrates the invincible might of the party. It crystallizes the determination of the party and people to inherit Kim Il Sung's ideas and complete the cause which was so dear to his heart.

Kim Jong Il had in fact initiated the building of the monument. He has led it right from the beginning.

One gets a clear picture of the struggle that the Korean Party has traversed. The road is associated with the bloody struggle to overcome all hurdles on the way to victory.

The monument is decorated with the Korean Party's emblem, i.e., hammer, sickle and brush.

Hammer represents working class, sickle the farmers and brush the intellectuals.

The emblem was formed by President Kim Il Sung. The people call the Party a mother party.

Hammer, sickle and brush symbolize single-minded unity of the people around their leader.

Unity is the cornerstone of all victories. Workers, farmers and intellectuals are firmly united to develop the country under the Party's leadership.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the party foundation, Kim Jong Il wrote: "The Workers' Party of Korea Is the Party of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung."

The book shows his firm determination and will to advance and complete the socialist cause in conformity with the precepts of Kim Il Sung. The attitude of the successor towards the leader, the founder of the party, is abundantly clear.

Kim Jong Il is fully determined to glorify the ideas and achievements of President Kim Il Sung by developing the Korean Party to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The Korean people undoubtedly pay highest respect to President Kim Il Sung who founded and led the Party.

Under his leadership the Party was established as a working class party which has developed through the flames of revolutionary struggle for half a century. It enjoys the unqualified support and trust of the people.

The Korean Party created a great history in the people's struggle for independence and socialism.

The history of the Workers' Party is the history of President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary activities. The whole struggle of the Party reflects his able leadership. He guided and moulded its activities at every step.

Kim Jong Il's work is a good encouragement to Koreans who are advancing under the Party's leadership, holding President Kim Il Sung in highest esteem, as the sun of Juche. His ideas are of great importance in relation to building international communist movement.

Recently, in the erstwhile socialist countries, the

ruling parties whose guiding theory was Marxism-Leninism, were dissolved due to their failure to provide solution to new problems arising in revolution and construction.

Since then, they are trying to build a new type of working-class party based on the Juche idea.

Kim Jong Il released a booklet in 1992 entitled "Fundamentals of Building a Revolutionary Party", in which he analyzed the reasons why the ruling parties in several socialist countries collapsed and what historical lessons can be derived from it. He laid down fundamental principles for building a revolutionary party of Juche type.

After this he released one more booklet on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Party's foundation, in which he emphasizes that the Party is accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Kim Jong Il stated: The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung built our Party with great far-sightedness to carry forward the cause through the generations. The cause of the popular masses for independence is the cause of the leader and the cause of the party. It is a historic cause that is carried out through generations. Only when the working-class party firmly carries forward the ideas and guidance

of the leader can it maintain its revolutionary character.

If a party is to correctly carry forward the ideas and guidance of the leader, it must fully ensure the continuity of its own development. Otherwise, the line of revolution discontinues, and renegades appear to ruin the cause of the leader and the cause of the party. This is a great lesson of history.

Looking into the distant future, he has clarified the way to be followed by the Korean Party and revolution. He has laid firm organizational and ideological bases for the Party and established the leadership system for the continuation and accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Today Kim Il Sung's ideas and guidance are successfully inherited by Kim Jong Il. Under his leadership the Korean Party is enjoying support and trust from the people and is guiding revolution and construction.

The Korean Party has brilliantly solved the question of successor to the leader. This is a significant achievement of the Party. In the past, renegades from revolution appeared to ruin the working-class parties. It was because they did not elect correct successor to the leader.

It is said if father is intelligent and shrewd his children can act correctly outside. If the leader of a

country is wise the country will develop well. Therefore, every nation should have a wise and trusty worthy leader. As the leader, so the nation.

Holding Kim Jong Il in high esteem is a matter of pride for the Korean nation.

As long as Kim Jong Il leads the Korean revolution, the revolutionary work of President Kim Il Sung will be defended and glorified through generations.

Victory is always on the side of the struggling people. Everyone wants to be a winner, but victory does not come by itself. It must be achieved through struggle and hard efforts.

The victory belongs the Workers' Party of Korea and the people who hold Kim Jong Il in high esteem as their supreme leader. The Korean people will advance under the red flag representing hammer, sickle and brush.

Korea is known as a "land of courtesy in the East".

To respect the former revolutionaries is a moral obligation of the Koreans. The country has created socio-economic conditions necessary for comradely unity and cooperation among the people. But all these conditions cannot enable people to have high morality.

A great leader and a great party produce great people. So the moral traits of the people are associ-

ated with the character of the leader and the party's politics.

President Kim Il Sung was a great teacher and a benevolent father of the people. His noble virtues have been inherited by Kim Jong Il.

The Korean Party looks after the people's life with love and trust. Therefore, Korea is full of noble moral traits. This is described in Kim Jong Il's work as: "Respecting the Forerunners of the Revolution Is a Noble Moral Obligation of Revolutionaries", published in December 1995.

He underlines the significance of morality in the development of socialist movement. The history of the socialist movement teaches an important lesson that revolution advances victoriously when revolutionary forefathers are respected and their accomplishments preserved.

In the erstwhile socialist states, opportunists and ambitious individuals grabbed power of the state. They began to defame the pioneers of revolution and belittle their achievements. This seriously damaged the reputation of the communists the world over. Ultimately they doomed socialist system in their respective states.

Kim Jong Il has forcefully stated: to show due regard and respect to the forerunners of revolution is everybody's

moral duty.

Every leader functions and grapples with the specific problems of his age within his own political setup. Therefore, we should assess every leader's contribution in the context of his own situation. It is irrational to overlook their contribution to the socialist cause. True, the present day problems call for new ideas, new approach and new technique to solve them.

Kim Jong Il says: "The best representative of the revolutionary elders is the leader, and loyalty to the leader is the highest expression of the revolutionary obligation."

The popular masses can hold the position of true masters of their destiny and fulfill their role as such only when they receive guidance from an outstanding leader.

It is only the leader who can offer scientific revolutionary ideas, strategy and tactics. He alone inspires the masses in their revolutionary struggle. Under his leadership, revolutionaries grow up in their struggle for independence. Under his leadership, the socialist cause advances. The Korean people have heaved a sigh of relief that the question of succession was long time back settled. There was no uncertainty, no tension in identifying a successor to Kim Il Sung. Kim Jong Il was destined to fill the

void created by the death of Kim Il Sung. He has truly inherited the ideas and virtues of Kim Il Sung. That's why the cause of the revolution did not suffer even by fraction of a minute. He was being slowly and systematically groomed to accept this challenge whenever it might arise. And of course it was unavoidable.

Kim Jong Il shows respect to all the powers of socialism the world over. It is logical that the Koreans show absolute faith in his leadership because they see Kim Il Sung's leadership qualities fully imbibed by Kim Jong Il. He is a true copy of the great leader—a replica.

To occupy position of authority does not automatically make a person a leader. He must enjoy unqualified support and respect of the people. People's confidence cannot be earned by means of force or fraud.

One who looks down upon the people and tries to boss over them will not hesitate to disgrace revolutionary elders of the past. The renegades of socialism started vilifying old revolutionary leaders in a cunning manner.

Kim Jong Il says: True revolutionaries who fight for the people and victory of socialism must never forget their revolutionary forerunners. Instead, they must defend and further develop their achievements.

Under socialist system, communist morality is be-

ing observed as a matter of habit and not force, fear or fraud.

The people have developed a sense of moral conduct under Kim Il Sung. The same is continuing uninterruptedly under Kim Jong Il.

The party is being likened to a mother because it takes care of its children well.

As a veteran statesman, Kim Il Sung added to the strength and confidence of the world's progressive people in their fight for independence. He made memorable contribution to the cause of human independence.

The Koreans proudly say that President Kim Il Sung was a great teacher and a benevolent father. They consider themselves to be his ardent soldiers and devoted followers—the sons and daughters of the noble leader.

In his own time Kim Il Sung became a legendary figure—the sun of the nation. Kim Jong Il is making all efforts to implement the great leader's revolutionary ideas and cause. He has aroused the people to achieve this end. They have rebuilt the Kumsusan Memorial Palace as the sacred temple of Juche, reverently laying the President in state. This has added to his name and accomplishments.

Kim Jong Il is organizing and mobilizing the

working people for a vigorous struggle to ensure a continuity in the leader's ideas and values.

After the death of a head of state an election has to take place. However, more than two years have passed, Korea has not held any election to elect the president.

Today the world's revolutionary and progressive people praise Kim Jong Il as the leader of the 21st century and the incarnation of true communism.

The Korean people, with firm confidence in the victory of revolutionary cause of Juche under the leadership of Kim Jong Il, are vigorously struggling for socialism, while standing unitedly behind him. The Korean Party is proud to have such a fine people who are true to the leader generation after generation.

The Workers' Party of Korea has always shown respect to the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who fought for the liberation of the country.

In Korea, many revolutionary and war veterans, disabled soldiers, renowned intellectuals and other distinguished persons in the cultural field, continue to work for revolution. Kim Jong Il shows great respect to the old freedom fighters.

The Korean revolutionaries are internationalists. They cherish the goals of independence and social-

ism both at national as well as international level. The revolutionaries are-anti-imperialists and anti-racists. The progressive people the world over have tremendous amount of regard for them.

Imperialists and traitors of revolution always try to downgrade leaders of the working class and redicule its system of governance as dictatorship which is antagonistic to socialism.

Modern revisionists emasculated the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism in order to coax the imperialist powers. In this manner they distorted and decelerated the revolutionary spirit of the working class.

Although opportunists and socialist renegades have achieved temporary victory over the leaders of the working class and damaged the contribution of the pioneers of revolution, yet it is impossible to erase their memories from the minds of humanity.

Korea holds in high esteem the founding fathers of socialism, such as Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. They were the thinkers and leaders of the working class all over the world.

Kim Jong Il defends the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism. He is trying to develop these principles, to meet the interest of revolution which the concrete situation warrants. The Koreans respect the revolutionaries and progressive peoples of all

countries who have fought heroically for the socialist cause.

Socialism is undoubtedly alive in people's minds and is showing signs of a return to its old position in spite of the temporary setback, twists and turns. It is imperative that the honour and accomplishments of the working class leaders and revolutionary forefathers be respected by the people in order to advance the cause of socialism.

Kim Jong Il 's firm belief and commitment to the cause of socialism is written on the walls. He is giving a lot of respect to the leader and defend the working class leaders from attacks of imperialists and opportunists.

Under Kim Jong Il's leadership, President Kim D Sung will always be alive in the minds of the Korean and world peoples. The destiny of the Koreans was and is safe in the benevolent hands of Kim Jong Il.

6

MAN OF THE 21ST CENTURY

About 32 years have passed since Kim Jong Il began working in the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

While assisting President Kim Il Sung in his work for a long time he has been leading the party, the state and the army of Korea.

The demise of President Kim Il Sung is a great loss to Korea and the world. But it did not create any gap or lack of leadership in Korean revolution. Kim Jong Il is a replica of President Kim Il Sung in ideas, leadership, character and benevolence.

He enjoys high trust from the entire Korean people. The world people including heads of states, party leaders, statesmen and scholars admire him as a leader of a high order. Even American President Bill Clinton addressed him as the supreme leader of Korea. He sent him a message of guarantee to implement DPRK-USA Agreed Framework.

Therefore, history has already chosen Comrade Kim Jong Il as the supreme leader of Korea.

Even in the hour of highest national tragedy the Korean people did not halt for a moment on the road to progress because they have complete faith in the leadership of Kim Jong Il.

Transforming grief and sorrow into strength and courage, they are carrying out the revolutionary cause of Juche under his leadership.

The more the imperialists intensify anti-DPRK moves, the firmer will be the resolve of Koreans to unite behind him. Thus, they are frustrating the enemy's moves and safeguarding the socialist cause. Depending on the inexhaustible strength of the masses he organizes and guides everything concerning revolution and construction.

On 9 November, 1994, the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army issued an order for building the Chongryu bridge (second-stage) and Kumrung Tunnel No. 2 in Pyongyang by 10 October, 1995, on occasion of the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The army men fulfilled the gigantic task ahead of schedule. The builders erected the monument to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the party. Under the slogan, "One for all and all for one", the communist tradition of helping each other is growing.

Young men and women get married to disabled soldiers. And many families adopt orphans and look after the helpless old persons. Many young people volunteer themselves to work in the countryside, mines and forestry stations where the nature of work is hard and troublesome.

"When the Party is determined, we can do everything"—this is a famous slogan in Korea. The entire people, united firmly behind Kim Jong Il, are accelerating revolution and construction.

The progressive people all over the world have high hopes of Kim Jong Il who is described as the "lodestar of the socialist movement". With a solid support of the party and the people, Kim Jong Il is bound to advance the cause of socialism in Korea and the world.

He was born on February 16, 1942 in a secret camp of Mt. Paekdu.

His is a great revolutionary family. Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader who blessed the Korean people in their long history, and Comrade Kim Jong Suk, a heroine of the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, and all other members of the family were ardent patriots and revolutionaries who devoted their all for the country's independence, for the people's freedom

and liberation.

Kim Jong Il was intelligent and smart from his childhood.

His ability was extraordinary to observe and study things and phenomena. He has unusual courage, strong will, kind heartedness and generous character.

Kim Jong Il imbibed high sprit of patriotism and revolutionary class consciousness under his parents. He has imbibed the great leader's revolutionary ideas, outstanding art of leadership and noble virtues following his on-the-spot-guidance. In these courses, he has achieved a high degree of literary and military accomplishments.

Kim Jong Il has disposition and qualification necessary for a great revolutionary, a people's leader through his own experiences during the periods of building a new country, the Fatherland Liberation War and post-war rehabilitation and construction, and through his serious academic pursuits.

He received general education from September 1950 to August 1960. In the primary school days he was always outstanding in studies. He formed a "study group of General Kim Il Sung's Biography" in Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on 10 February 1953 to learn the ideas of the great leader. Dur-

ing the secondary school period he imbibed the revolutionary world outlook and learnt many disciplines. In June 1956 he organized the first group of schoolchildren to visit the revolutionary battle sites around Mt. Paekdu where the great leader conducted revolutionary activities.

Kim Jong Il joined the Korean Democratic Youth League in December 1956. He advocated the slogans: "Let's thoroughly establish the ideological system of the Party among the youth!" and "Let's learn Korean things well!" So that the schoolchildren might become able successors of Juche-type to revolution and arm themselves with the great leader's revolutionary ideas. He himself took part and set examples in the construction of Pyongyang and encouraged the youth to devote their strength and wisdom to the socialist construction.

Kim Jong Il studied at the Kim Il Sung University from September 1960 to March 1964. In the university he specialized in political economy. However, while studying economics, he showed interest in social sciences such as philosophy and history, natural science and military affairs. To carry out the revolutionary cause of Juche successfully he also mastered the great leader's revolutionary ideas, theory and art of leadership.

Kim Jong Il has made much efforts to bring up

the students to be reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of Juche. He initiated the movement to reach the target of reading 10,000 pages mainly of the great leader's works among the students every year, so that they could possess deeper and overall know-how. He took part in productive practice at the Pyongyang Textile Machinery Manufacturing Factory, the widening project of Wasandong- Ryongsong road and the military training at Oundong. In these activities he understood the revolutionary and organizational character of the working-class and trained himself in labour. He was well acquainted with the idea of building army and the strategy of war was advocated by Kim Il Sung.

Kim Jong Il joined the Workers' Party of Korea on July 22, 1961. He led the primary party organizations to consolidate the ideological and purposeful unity among the students. He made a conclusion "Let Us Strengthen the Unity and Cohesion of the Ideology and Will of Party Members on the Basis of the Revolutionary Ideas of the Leader" at a general meeting of a party cell in September 1962. He clarified the necessity and principles for it.

Kim Jong Il saw to it that the university solved the educational problems and methods on the basis of the revolutionary ideas of the great leader.

In his treatise "On the Re-Examination of the Question of the Unification of the Three Kingdoms",

he criticized the preceding history written by the flunkeyist historians and elucidated the unification of the three kingdoms on the basis of Juche-orientation. He also clarified the basic elements that form a nation. They are the community of blood ties, language and territory. Of these the community of blood ties and language is the most important condition for a nation.

He also guided theoretical activities to defend and develop the revolutionary ideas of the great leader while studying the works of the earlier thinkers.

He wrote many articles such as "The Leader of the Working Class Is Not an Individual", "The Leader of the Working Class Plays a Decisive Role in Revolutionary Struggle", "On the Characteristics of Modern Imperialism and Its Aggressive Nature", "The Position and Role of the County in Socialist Construction" etc. He explained that the leader of the working class is not an individual but the brain of the revolution and representative of the interests of the party and masses. The leader plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class. He also proved and developed the originality and truth of the revolutionary ideas and theories of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

In the university days Kim Jong Il helped the great leader in leading the revolutionary struggle and con-

struction work. In these courses he was well-versed in the President's art of leadership and noble virtues and determined to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche without fail.

Kim Jong Il joined the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in April 1964 and started working from 19 June.

He worked there as an instructor and then a section chief, a vice-director and director till August 1973.

At the 7 th Plenary Meeting of the 5 th Central Committee of the WPK held in September 1973 he was elected as secretary of its Committee.

He directed his efforts to strengthening the party organizationally and ideologically and to consolidating the revolutionary rank.

He emphasized that the main stress of the party work should be on carrying out the leader's teachings, and on the occasion of the 15th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the WPK he brought about a turning point in ensuring the great leader's ideas and leadership in the party and establishing the party's monolithic ideological system.

For three and half years from May 1966 to July 1969 he conducted theoretical activities to comprehensively reexamine the revolutionary ideas of

the working class and formulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, in connection with his name.

He led the struggle to carry out the task of three technical revolution set forth at the 5th Congress of the WPK, i.e., to lessen the distinction between heavy labour and light labour, agricultural labour and industrial labour and free women from the household burdens. He chose the Hwanghae Iron Works as a model of realizing automation and on this basis generalized it throughout the country. He also actively pushed forward the rural technical revolution to emancipate farmers from heavy labour and free women from household cores.

Kim Jong Il opened the heyday of Juche-based literature and art.

In the mid 60's he put forth a new revolutionary policy of art and literature. He concentrated his effort to promoting the classic works written by the great leader during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and then brought about upsurge in opera, drama, literature, music and dance.

In April 1973 he issued the "Cinematics" in which he formulated and systematized the valuable experiences gained in the development of literature and art. The book answered ideological and practical questions including the theory on communist hu-

manics and theory on seed.

Kim Jong Il paid great attention to abolishing bureaucratism and formalism and developed the party work on a sound basis.

He established a new system of party life and strengthened it on the basis of the Juche idea and allegiance to the leader. He introduced the study method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas into the party and improved the party work system and method.

Kim Jong Il has made great efforts in the struggle for the country's reunification on the basis of the ideas and policies advocated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Assisting the leader in foreign affairs Kim Jong Il paid deep attention to developing the friendly relations with the newly-emerging countries. Therefore, a new change took place in foreign affairs of the WPK and the DPRK.

Due to his outstanding merits and achievements in revolution and construction from the beginning of his work in the Party Central Committee he has been enjoying high respect from the people as the "dear leader".

At the 8th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the WPK held in February 1974, Kim Jong Il was unanimously elected as member of the Politi-

cal Committee of the Party Central Committee and the successor to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Today he represents the aspiration of the entire people and the organizational will of the party.

His election as the successor proved that the question of succession in Korean revolution was intelligently settled.

Kim Jong Il formulated Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas into comprehensive system of idea, theory and method of Juche. On 19 February, 1974 he proclaimed modeling of the whole society on the Juche idea as the main programme of the WPK.

In order to realize the goal he paid great attention to establishing a monolithic ideological system in the party and the society. Thus he stated that all the members of the society be made communist revolutionaries who should be true to the party and the leader.

In August 1978 he put forward the policy of modeling the whole party on Juche idea and consolidated the WPK into a revolutionary party of the Juche type. In 1979 he took revolutionary measures to establish the guiding system of the party in revolution and construction. Kim Jong Il is making all efforts in inheriting and developing the revolutionary traditions of the WPK. In March 1974 he advanced a slogan, "Produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guer-

rillas". He has turned the revolutionary battle sites including Mt. Wangjae and Samjiyon Lake into centres for education of the revolutionary traditions. Through persistent efforts and education of the revolutionary traditions, a revolutionary atmosphere to work, study and live as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did, has been created.

In November 1975 he put forth the revolutionary slogan, "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture". He expanded the three revolution team movement to all fields of revolution and construction and has established a regular guiding system for the movement. He has also initiated the three revolution red flag movement for the successful realization of three revolutions and the movement of following the examples of unassuming heroes. These movements have brought about fresh successes not only in the ideological life of the people but in the fields of economic and cultural construction.

In December 1978, he advocated a new slogan, "Let's live in our own way" in order to solve all problems arising in revolution and construction. The Koreans act in conformity with the demand and interest of the Korean revolution and people.

By launching speed campaign, he led the people to accomplish the targets of the Six-Year Plan ahead

of schedule. Under the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance he has made several innovations in building socialist culture.

Kim Jong Il has also intensified efforts for the dissemination of Juche idea for global independence. In August 1975, DPRK became a member of NAM. He put stress on maintaining independence and unity among the non-aligned countries.

Under his leadership the WPK firmly maintained independence in its foreign activities, strictly observed the principles in interrelations among fraternal parties. He also consolidated solidarity with the world people. Thus, he has made significant contribution to the independent development of international communist movement.

Kim Jong Il was elected to the Presidium of the Central Committee Political Bureau at the 6th Congress of the WPK held in October 1980.

He released "On the Juche Idea" in March 1982, in which he integrated, systematized, developed and enriched the idea propounded by President Kim Il Sung.

Later, he released more statements, such as "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea", "On Thoroughly Establishment of Juche View on Revolution", "On Some Questions in Understanding Juche Philosophy", "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a

Revolutionary Party of Juche Type Which Inherits the Glorious Traditions of the 'DIU'", "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea", "Let Us March Forward Dynamically along the Road of Socialism and Communism under the Unfurled Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle", "Our Socialism Centred on the Masses Shall Not Perish", "The Historical Lesson in Building Socialism and the General Line of Our Party", "The Workers' Party of Korea Organizes and Guides All the Victories of Our People", "On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building", "Abuses of Socialism Is Intolerable" and "Socialism Is a Science". Thus he developed the principles of Juche idea which is a theory of building socialism and communism.

He has consolidated the foundations of the party in order to inherit the revolutionary cause of the leader.

He has built the party into a mother party, introducing benevolent politics while enhancing the role of the party. He advanced the slogans: "Let the entire party go among the people!" and "Let's serve the people!"

From February 1982 he has been a deputy in the 7th, 8th and 9th Supreme People's Assembly of DPRK. He has consolidated the people's government

and enhanced its role in conformity with the development of socialist society.

Kim Jong Il had encouraged and led the whole party and people to fulfill the Second and Third Seven-Year National Economic Plans. He has been leading the struggle of realizing Juche-orientation and modernization of economy in conformity with the spirit of the socialist rural theses. Meanwhile many projects such as the third dressing plant of Komdok Mine, West Sea Barrage, 400 km water way, Kwangbok and Tongil streets have been completed in a short span of time.

In the economic construction he has maintained and implemented socialist economic management system based on unified guidance of the state and revolutionary mass line.

Since 1993 he has led the whole party and people to carry forward a new revolutionary economic strategy in order to demonstrate the superiority of socialism.

He has brought about innovations in education, science, literature and art by successfully implementing President Kim Il Sung's "Theses on Socialist Education".

Under his proven leadership, Korea has strengthened the internal forces, promoted the three revolutions, ideological, technological and cultural, and ac-

celerated the process of socialism.

He was elected as the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army at the 19th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the WPK held in December 1991 and Chairman of the Commission of National Defense of the DPRK at the 5th Session of the 9th Supreme People's Assembly in April 1993. He was awarded the title of Marshal in April 1992.

General Kim Jong Il has developed Kim Il Sung's military ideas and defense strategy. The army is well equipped with offensive and defensive means. He has taken measures to achieve all people's defense system.

In March 1993 when imperialists put military pressure on DPRK under the pretext of "nuclear issue" he proclaimed a state of semi-war throughout the country and took decisive measures to withdraw from the NPT. He defended national sovereignty and integrity by leading the DPRK-USA talks to a successful conclusion.

Kim Jong Il has led the Korean people's struggle for the country's reunification.

In order to realize the proposal of founding a Confederal Democratic Republic of Koryo put forth by President Kim Il Sung, he has ventured to unite all the reunification forces in the north, south and

overseas. He has taken concrete steps to improve the north-south relations and promote contacts and dialogues. As a result, 8 times of the north-south high-level talks were held from September 1990. It resulted in the adoption of the "Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-aggression, Cooperation and Exchange between the North and South" and the "Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula".

He has contributed to global independence through his policies of independence, peace and friendship. In June 1983, he visited China. It consolidated friendship and solidarity between the two countries. He has made all efforts for socialist unity at the global level.

When socialism collapsed in some countries, he issued many statements, in which he analyzed its causes and lessons to be derived. He emphasized the principles to revive and accelerate socialist movement on a new basis. The historic Pyongyang Declaration, "Let Us Defend and Advance Socialist Cause" in April 1992 is a common action programme for the rebirth of socialism.

He has led DPRK to develop friendly relations with non-aligned and newly-emerging countries.

Through several international seminars and conferences he continues to develop the unity of NAM

and south-south cooperation.

The 13th world youth and student festival was held in Pyongyang in July 1989 under the banner of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship achieved a spectacular success.

Kim Jong Il enjoys respects not only from the Korean people but from the progressive people all over the world. He has been awarded many DPRK orders including DPRK hero (twice) and Kim Il Sung Order (thrice). He received many foreign decorations, honourary titles of professor and doctor.

In July 1994 Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of Korean revolution and international communist movement suddenly passed away. It was an irreparable loss. General Kim Jong Il, overcoming the greatest sorrow, is leading the party, army and people of Korea in the struggle of accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche.

He has defined the basic slogans of the party as follows: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is always with us," and "Let's arm more thoroughly ourselves with the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" He is vigorously advancing the revolutionary cause of Juche which was so dear to President Kim Il Sung.

* * *

The demise of President Kim Il Sung is an irreparable loss to DPR of Korea. The progressive people the world over began worrying about the future of socialism in Korea. Who would lead the international socialist movement? However, Korea is frustrating all the moves of the imperialists, by carrying forward the socialist cause of Juche and upholding President Kim Il Sung's torch of revolution.

Today the people have begun to believe that Kim Jong Il is President Kim Il Sung. Comrade Kim Jong Il is a leader with high literary and military accomplishments. He is a veteran statesman. The Koreans and the world progressive people are lucky to have in him a reliable leader. He is a man of the 21st century.

In 1945, Korea achieved independence from the Japanese imperialism. But the 5,000-year old nation which had lived as a large homogeneous family got divided. This division was uncalled for, unjustified, unnatural and unhistorical. Even since division, President Kim Il Sung made sincere efforts towards reunification of the nation. Unfortunately there has been a deadlock in the situation due to the long spell of the cold war. Now efforts are being made by Kim Jong Il to advance the cause of Korean reunification.

The Indian people have always stood for the reunification and independence of Korea.